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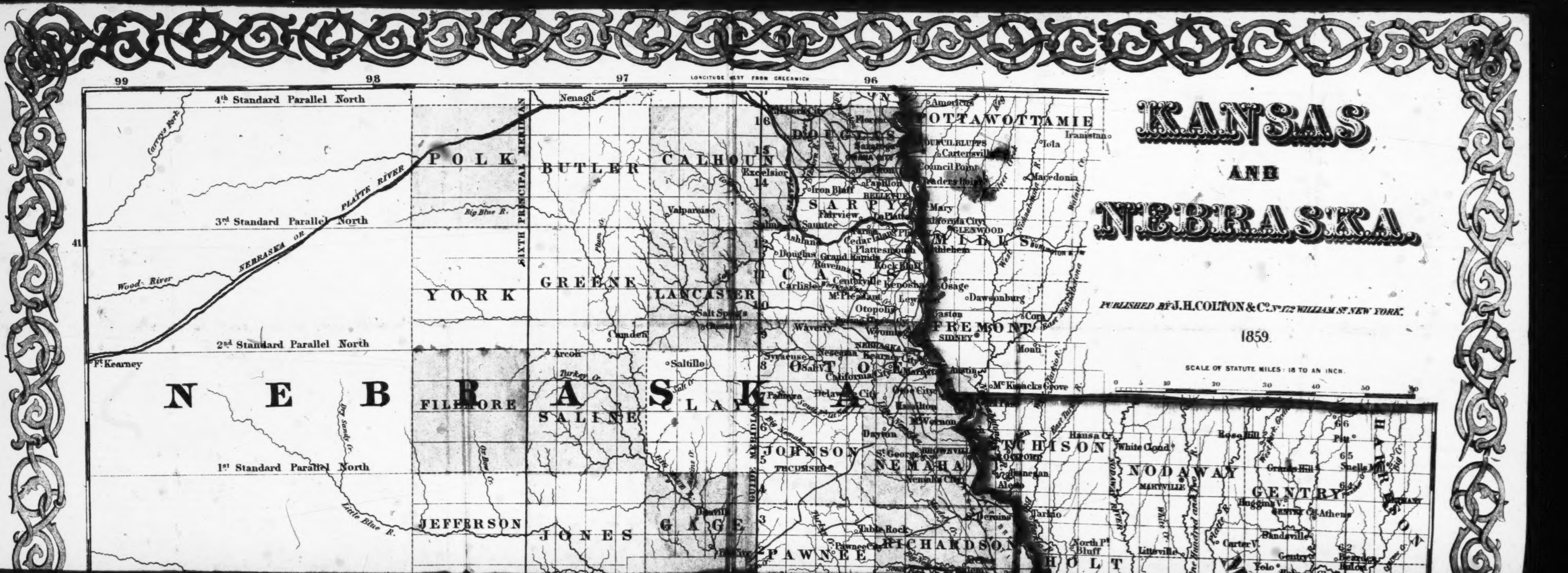

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

PUBLISHED BY J.H. COLTON & Co. No 172 WILLIAM St NEW YORK.

1859.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES: 18 TO AN INCH.

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Salt Springs
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Nebraska City
Kearney City
California City
Palmyra
Delaware City
Hamilton
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Dayton
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Nemaha City
Tecumseh
Table Rock
Pawnee City
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North Pt. Bluff
Rose Hill
Maryville
Grand Hill
Athens
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Sandaville
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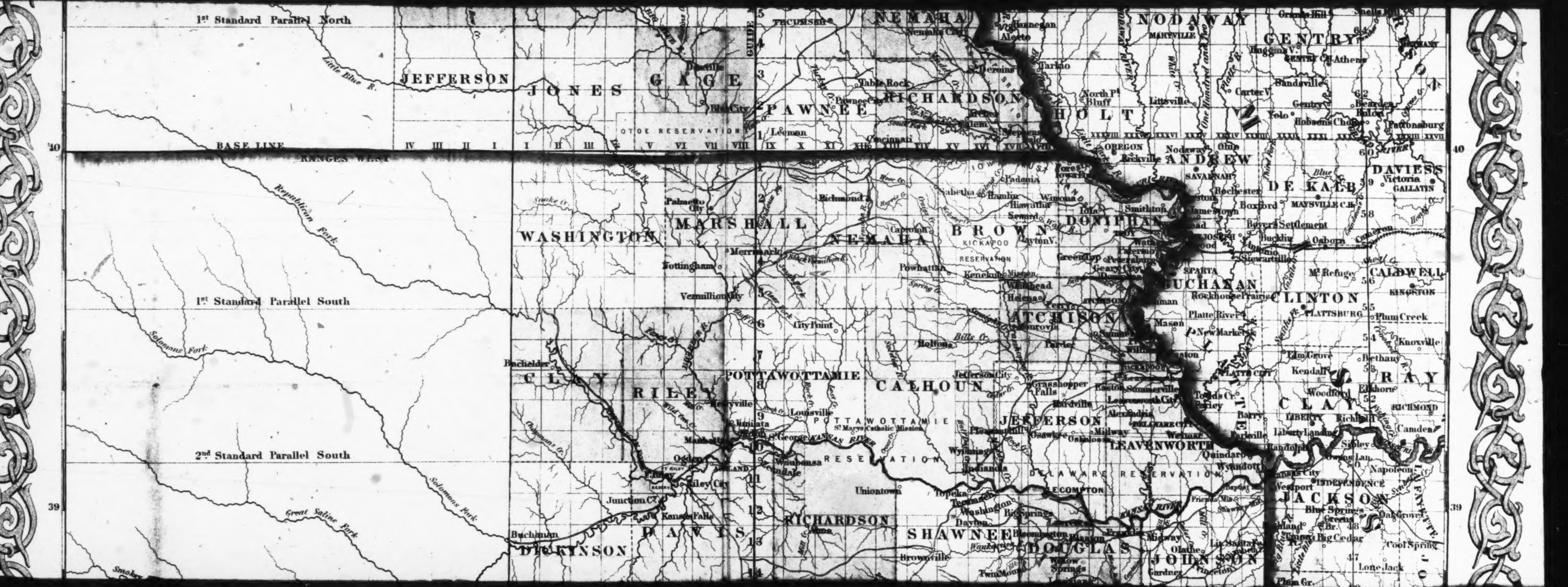

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Plum Creek
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Camden
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Kansas City
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Lone Jack
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Big Cedar
City Point
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Easton
Summerville
Leavenworth City
Alexandria
Delaware City
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Quindaro
Wyandott
Ozawkee
Millway
Lecompton
Louisville
St. Marys Catholic Mission
Manhattan
St. George
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Uniontown
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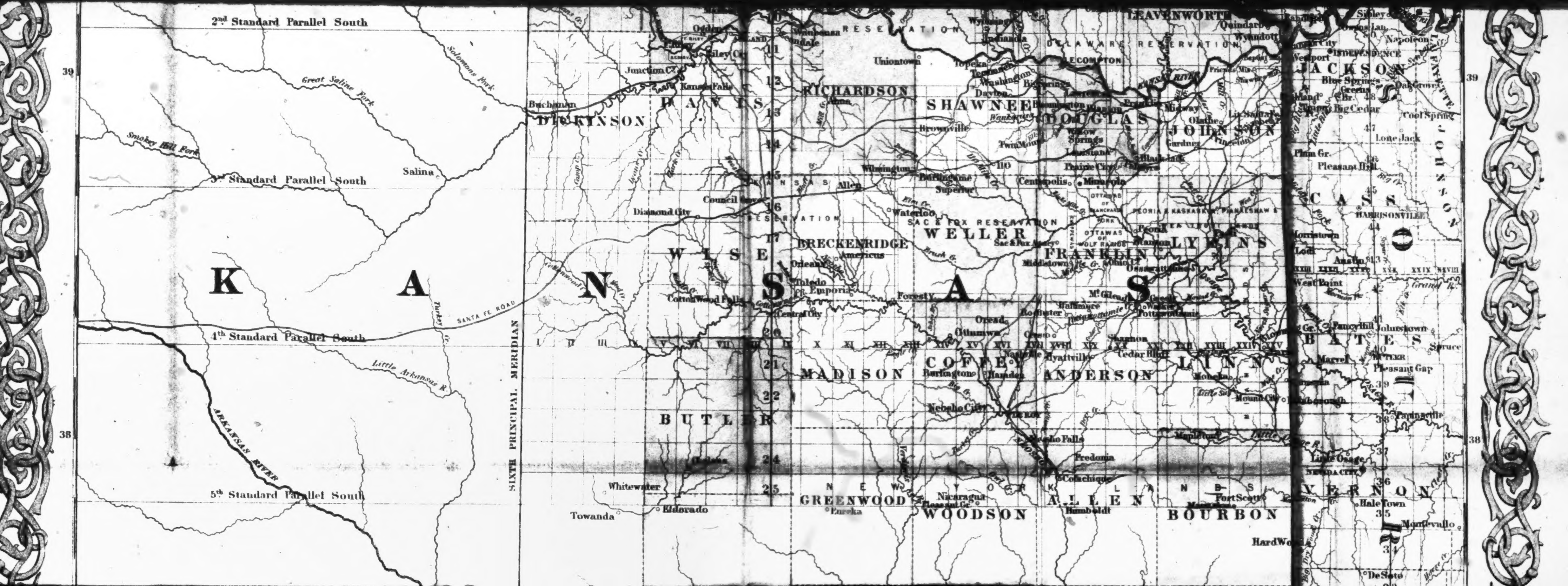

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Orleans
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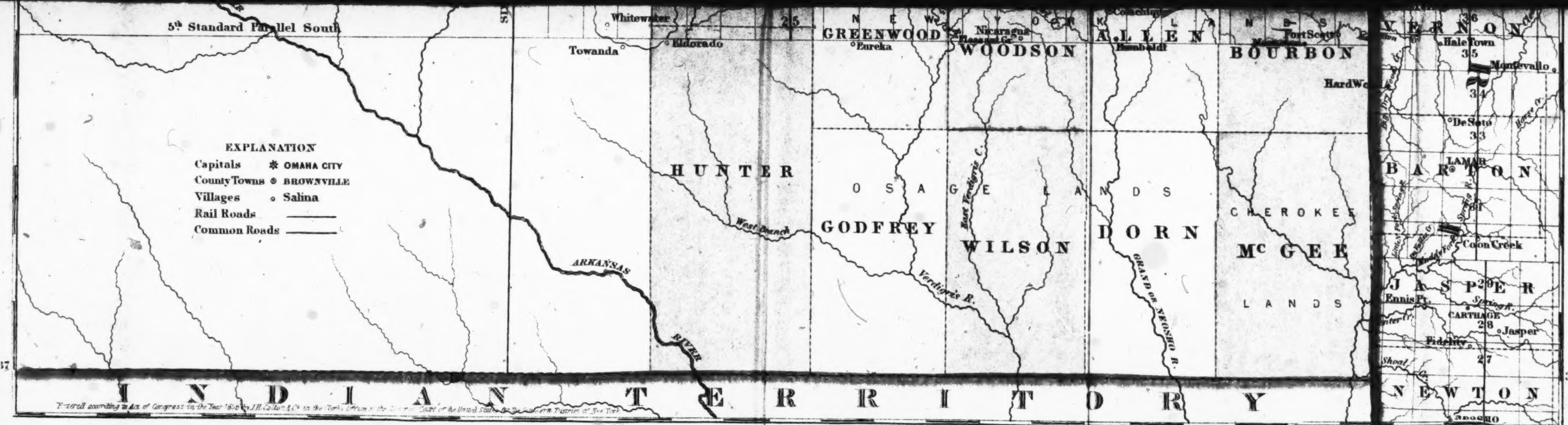
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Montevallo
De Soto
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Lamar
Coon Creek
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Ennis Pt.
Carthage
Jasper
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West Branch
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WILSON
Verdigris R.
DORN
GRAND OR NEOSHO R.
CHEROKEE LANDS
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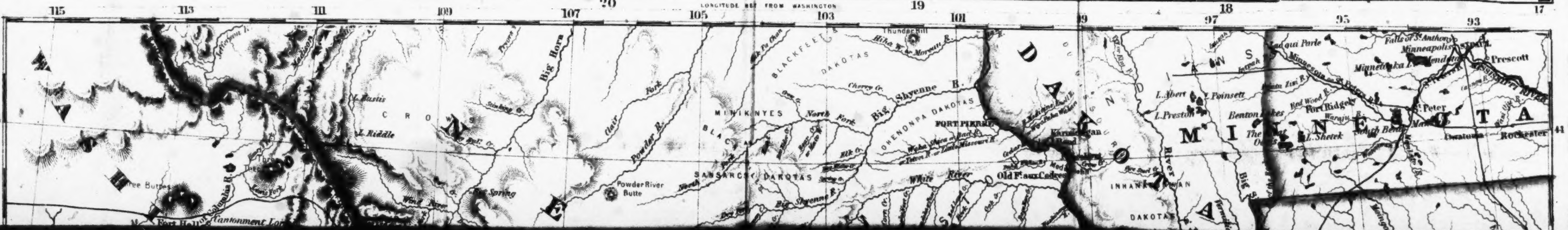
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Big Horn
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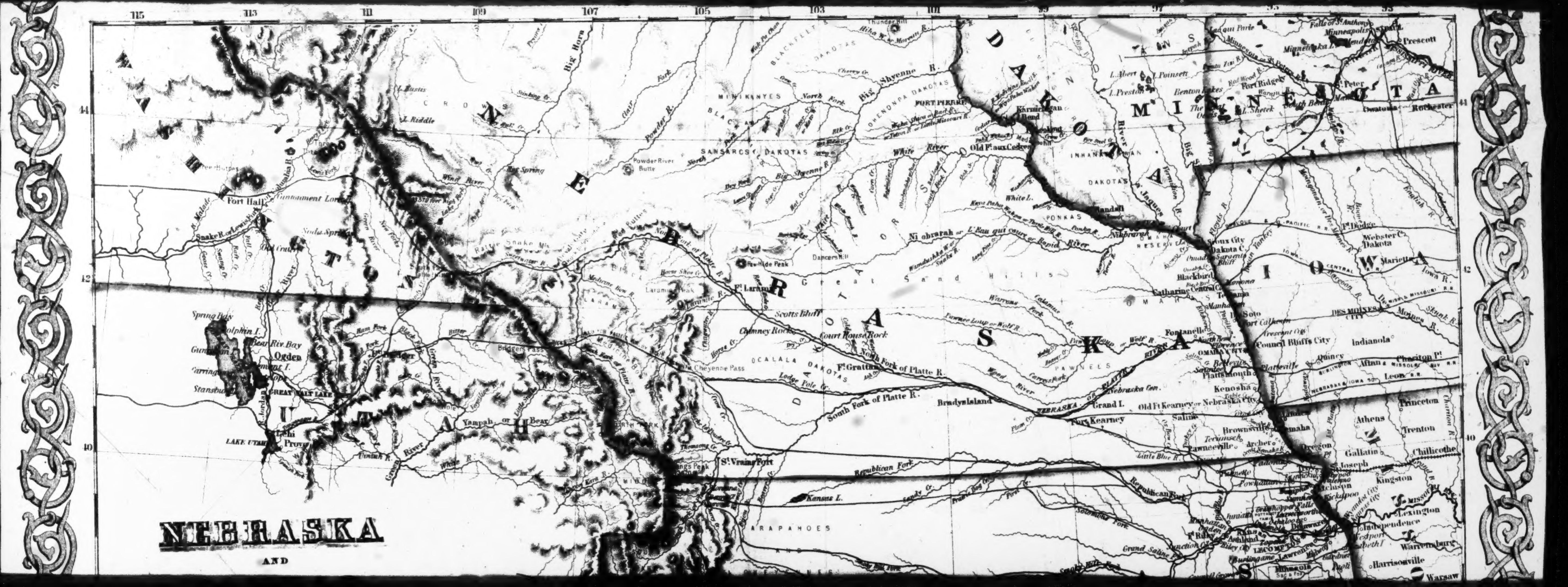
Powder River Butte
Three Buttes
Fort Hall
Cantonment Loring
Wind River
MINIKANYES
BLACKFEET DAKOTAS
Big Shyenne R.
OHENONPA DAKOTAS
FORT PIERRE
SANSARCS DAKOTAS
White River
Old Ft. aux Cedres
DAKOTA
INHANKTONWAN DAKOTAS
L. Albert
L. Poinsett
L. Preston
Benton Lakes
L. Shetek
Fort Ridgely
St. Peter
Mankato
Minneapolis
Falls of St. Anthony
St. Paul
Prescott
Owatonna
Rochester
MINNESOTA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Powder R.
Powder River Butte
Wind River
Fort Hall
Cantonment Loring
Snake R. or Lewis Fork
Soda Springs
Three Buttes
L. Riddle
Rattle Snake Mts.
Sweetwater R.
Red Buttes
Ft. Laramie
Laramie Peak
Rawhide Peak
Scotts Bluff
Chimney Rock
Court House Rock
Ft. Grattan
North Fork of Platte R.
South Fork of Platte R.
Lodge Pole Cr.
Cheyenne Pass
Bridgers Pass
OCALALA DAKOTAS
Brady's Island
Grand I.
Fort Kearney
Old Ft. Kearney or Nebraska City
Nebraska Cen.
PAWNEES
Fontanelle
Wood River
Loup Fork
Elkhorn R.
OMAHAS
Ni obrarah or L'Eau qui court or Rapid River
Niobrarah
PONKAS
White River
White L.
Big Shyenne R.
Cherry Cr.
Old Ft. aux Cedres
FORT PIERRE
SANSARCS DAKOTAS
MINIKANYES
BLACKFEET DAKOTAS
OHENONPA DAKOTAS
Thunder Hill
Dancers Hill
Ogden
Great Salt Lake
Spring Bay
Dolphin I.
Gunnison
Carrington
Stansbury
Bear Riv. Bay
Lake Utah
Provo
Lehi
Jordan
Green River
Yampah or Bear
White R.
Uintah R.
Ft. Bridger
Medicine Bow
St. Vrains Fort
Longs Peak
Republican Fork
Kansas L.
ARAPAHOES
Grand Saline Fork
Smoky Hill Fork
Little Blue R.
Pawneeville
Archer
Tecumseh
Brownsville
Salem
Kenosha
Plattsmouth
Bellevue
Omaha City
Florence
Council Bluffs City
Glenwood
Sioux City
Dakota C.
Omadi
Sergeants Bluff
Blackbird
Decatur
Tekamah
De Soto
Fort Calhoun
Manhattan
Ogden
Junction City
Ft. Riley
Topeka
Lecompton
Lawrence
Burlingame
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kickapoo
St. Joseph
Oregon
Savannah
Kingston
Chillicothe
Gallatin
Trenton
Princeton
Athens
Independence
Lexington
Warrensburg
Harrisonville
Warsaw
Westport
Weston
Quincy
Afton
Chariton Pt.
Leon
Indianola
Des Moines City
Marietta
Webster C.
Dakota
Ft. Dodge
Sioux R.
Jacques R.
Vermillion R.
Big Sioux R.
Randall
Falls of St. Anthony
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Prescott
Fort Ridgely
St. Peter
Owatonna
Rochester
L. Shetek
Benton Lakes
L. Poinsett
L. Albert
L. Preston
Lac qui Parle
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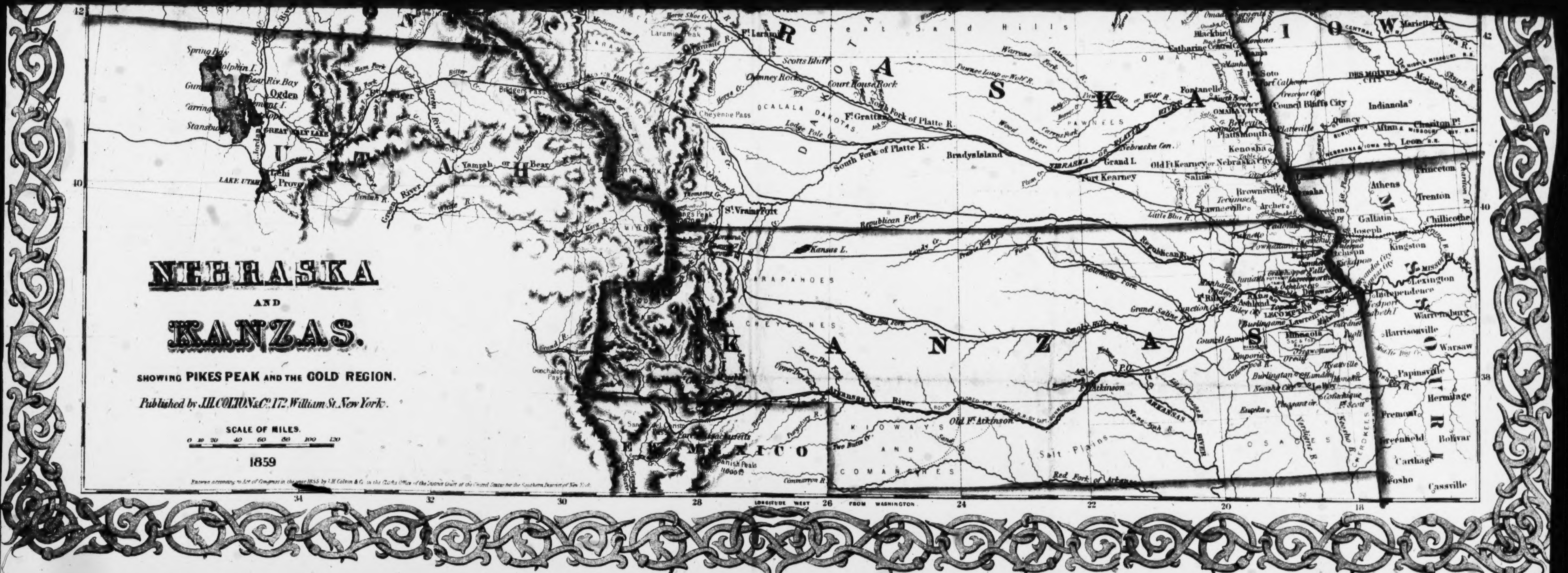
Missouri R.
Iowa R.
Raccoon R.
DUBUQUE & PACIFIC R.R.
BURLINGTON & MISSOURI R.R.



NEBRASKA AND KANZAS.

SHOWING PIKES PEAK AND THE GOLD REGION.

Published by J.H. COLTON & Co. 172 William St. New York.

SCALE OF MILES.

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1859

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N E B R A S K A
K A N Z A S
U T A H
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M I S S O U R I
NEW MEXICO
Great Sand Hills
DAKOTA
OCALALA DAKOTAS
PAWNEES
OMAHAS
ARAPAHOES
CHEYENNES
KIOWAYS AND COMANCHES
OSAGES
CHEROKEES
GREAT SALT LAKE
LAKE UTAH
Spring Bay
Ogden
Provo
Bear Riv. Bay
Ft. Laramie
Laramie Peak
Scotts Bluff
Chimney Rock
Court House Rock
Ft. Grattan
North Fork of Platte R.
South Fork of Platte R.
Lodge Pole Cr.
Cheyenne Pass
Bridgers Pass
Green River
Yampah or Bear
St. Vrains Fort
Republican Fork
Kansas L.
Smoky Hill Fork
Grand Saline Fork
Arkansas River
Old Ft. Atkinson
Ft. Atkinson
Salt Plains
Red Fork of Arkansas
Cimmaron R.
Spanish Peaks
Gunnison Pass
Bradys Island
Grand I.
Fort Kearney
Old Ft. Kearney or Nebraska City
NEBRASKA OR PLATTE RIVER
Omaha
Council Bluffs City
Bellevue
Plattsmouth
Fontanelle
Brownsville
Tecumseh
Pawneeville
St. Joseph
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City
Independence
Lecompton
Lawrence
Ft. Riley
Council Grove
Emporia
Burlington
Ft. Scott
Indianola
Chariton
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Princeton
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Warrensburg
Harrisonville
Warsaw
Papinsville
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LONGITUDE WEST 26 FROM WASHINGTON
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HAND-BOOK

TO

KANSAS TERRITORY

AND THE

Rocky Mountains' Gold Region;

ACCOMPANIED BY RELIABLE MAPS

AND A

PRELIMINARY TREATISE

ON THE

PRE-EMPTION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY

JAMES REDPATH AND RICHARD J. HINTON,

OF KANSAS.

New York:
J. H. COLTON, PUBLISHER,
172 WILLIAM STREET.
1859.

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PREFACE.

In preparing this Guide-Book, it has been the aim of the authors to present a concise and impartial view of all important particulars having reference to the material and commercial resources, the interests of emigrants, and the future prosperity of Kansas. They have honestly endeavored to give, in this form, reliable information to the emigrant, and trust that they have succeeded.

That portion of this work having reference to the Gold Regions has been carefully compiled from the various Government reports—the statements of miners—and evidence personally presented to the writers, by those in whom they reposed confidence. Aiming as it has done to give *all* particulars that were obtainable—not having in view any special town interests, but simply desiring to give the facts, and leave the readers to make their own decision thereupon—we believe that it fairly accomplishes the object we have sought, viz., that of giving the intending emigrant a compact volume of useful information.

The maps attached to the work will be found correct. That of the country from the Missouri River to the mountains is the best yet issued. Compiled in the Topographical Engineer's office at Washington, by Lieut. Warren of that corps, who has been over the route twice on surveying and exploring expeditions, he has had access to all previous field notes, and in consequence has given to the public an accurate and reliable map of this whole section. The county map of Kansas has been corrected up to the latest dates.

The authors desire to return their thanks to many friends in Kansas who have sent them information. Much of it, unfortunately, arrives too late to be used, as the work was in the printers' hands; the authors are none the less grateful for the kindness.

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HAND-BOOK

TO

KANSAS TERRITORY.

I.

THIS BOOK AND ITS AUTHORITIES.

I. This book is strictly what its name implies—a volume of facts for Kansas emigrants. These facts are derived from three different sources: from personal knowledge, correspondence, and observation, the literature and the journals of the Territory, and the officers and archives of the Emigrant Aid Company. Mr. Redpath was the first special correspondent of the Eastern press in the Territory of Kansas, and chiefly resided there (traveling nearly all the time), from the date of the assembling of the first Territorial Legislature at the Shawnee Mission, down to the period of the popular vote on the Lecompton Constitution under the English Compromise Bill. Mr. Hinton, for the past two years and a half, has been also connected with both the Eastern and Territorial press. They have received from correspondents in every part of Kansas, and from the papers published at the principal points, the latest information, and many valuable facts that have never hitherto been published in a permanent form. To Dr. Webb, of Boston, also, they are especially indebted for various suggestions, while the Guide was passing through the press, and for supplying facts from his personal and official correspondence of the Emigrant Aid Company.

II. It is usual to begin books of this character with a brief sketch of the history of the country they describe. This practice in this case must be dispensed with, for it would require too long to compose a synopsis of Kansas history. Readers who desire to become familiar with it, are referred to the Chapter on Kansas Literature. The succeeding chapter, on the Press of Kansas, will also enable him without difficulty to find the most reliable sources of current Territorial information and news.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF KANSAS.

III. Kansas is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the south by the Indian Territory[*] and New Mexico, on the east by the Missouri River, and on the west by the Territory of Utah. It is thus a strip of land about 200 miles in width, extending from the Platte Purchase, Missouri, to the summits of the Rocky Mountains. It lies in the same belt as Virginia, Northern Kentucky, Southern Illinois, and Indiana—between the parallels of 37° 30′ and 40° north latitude, and 17th and 31st meridian west from Washington; or the 94th and 108th west from Greenwich. It has an area of 114,798 square miles, or eighty-one millions of acres, about one fourth of which is unfit for cultivation, consisting either of barren plains or steep and sterile mountains. It is fourteen times as large as Massachusetts. It is as large as Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and South Carolina combined; in other words, the land at present open to pre-emption (not reckoning the Indian Reservations) is large enough to sustain 75,000 families, or half a million persons, exclusive of the population of cities, towns, and villages! Whenever, if ever, Kansas is as densely populated as England, it will contain a population of thirty-eight million one hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-six souls.

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[*] The Camanche and Kioway lands of Texas, and the Cherokee country.

POPULATION

IV. No recent census of Kansas has been taken. Its population has fluctuated greatly. During the civil wars, five thousand persons, at the lowest calculation, were driven out of the Territory, or induced by prudential considerations to fly. In "the times that tried men's souls" we do not think that there were more than twenty thousand persons in Kansas. The recent elections indicate a population varying between 70,000 and 90,000. The best judges estimate it at 80,000. The census taken by the Free-State party, more than a year ago, gave a total of more than 60,000. There is every probability that before the 1st of January, 1860, Kansas will have a resident population of 100,000.* Thus, it will be seen, that there is no danger, even with this unparalleled increase of population, of "all the best lands being taken up," as is often so foolishly stated by persons ignorant of the vast extent and unbounded resources and fertility of Kansas.

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* The Emporia *News* calculates, from the extraordinary number of births in the Neosho region, that from this source alone the requirements of the English Compromise act could be fully met in less than a year

SURFACE.

V. Eastern Kansas extends from the Missouri River to 75 miles beyond Fort Riley. It is of this country that we shall more especially write, until we leave it for the Pike Peak gold region.

Eastern Kansas is the garden of the Union. It is unsurpassed, nay, unequaled, in beauty west of the Alleghany Mountains. It presents an unbroken succession of gently undulating prairie ridges and valleys, with occasional hills of considerable height, the sides of which are as smooth and beautiful as if they had been carefully cultivated by the skillful hands of art and wealth. From their summits may be seen the most lovely landscapes, interspersed, at frequent intervals, with running streams and rivers fringed with forest, and these adjoining table-lands, dells, and alluvial bottoms of great and inexhaustible fertility. The exceeding clearness of the atmosphere enables one distinctly to see objects twenty miles distant. The prospect never wearies.

In the spring, the prairie is studded with the most beautiful wild flowers, which, however, as the season advances, give place to coarse, unsightly weeds. The luxuriance of the vegetation is almost incredible to a person accustomed to the agricultural products of the East alone. We have seen grass in the bottom-lands nearly twelve feet high.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

VI. The soil of Eastern Kansas is a rich black loam, from two to six feet in depth, occasionally slightly mixed with sand, with a porous red clay subsoil resting on a limestone strata, which may be seen at the same level in the sides of hills in every part of the Territory. In the bottoms the loam is of unknown depth, absolutely inexhaustible in fertility. This character of soil is well calculated to withstand the drouth, both in the bottoms and on the uplands. During a drouth of nearly six weeks' duration, last summer, corn and other crops suffered comparatively little, although they were growing on ground that had been broken but the season before.

VII. It produces all the cereal crops, with the slightest culture, in extraordinary abundance, and hemp, Indian corn, and every variety of fruit and vegetables known in the Eastern States. Apple, pear, and plum trees attain luxuriant growth and bear wonderful crops, and nowhere in the seaboard States do potatoes, of both varieties, tomatoes, squashes, pumpkins, and kitchen greens so speedily reach a gigantic maturity. Wild fruits are common everywhere. We have never tasted finer plums than the wild ones of Kansas. The cherry, mulberry, and grape, the hasel-nut, pea-nut, yonkapin and walnut, pawpaws and mandrakes, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries, plentifully abound in various localities. *Cotton has been grown by free labor in Southern Kansas.*

The Chinese sugar-cane, or *sorghum*, has been exceedingly successful and profitable as a crop. A number of farmers, during the past summer, raised it extensively, and manufactured large quantities of syrup. One farmer, near Moneteа, Linn Co., planted thirteen acres of the cane, and made over 1,600 gallons of very superior syrup. Arrangements are made to manufacture extensively during the next year.

TIMBER.

VIII. Although Kansas is essentially a prairie country, there is timber enough for all necessary purposes—more by far than there is in Illinois, Iowa, or Nebraska. It grows almost exclusively along the banks of the rivers and streams. That of the smaller streams is chiefly stunted oak and cotton-wood—a heavy, porous wood, recently much used for building houses, but unprofitable and utterly unfit for such a purpose. Along the rivers we find stately and valuable timber, such as ash, burr oak, black walnut (very common), chesnut oak, black oak, long-leaved willow, sycamore, buck-eye American elm, pignut hickory, hackberry, sumach, maple. Pine there is none, excepting in the far western section, where, at present, for all practical purposes, it is inaccessible. In the course of a few years there will be more and a greater variety of timber in Kansas than there is at the present time; for the settlers see the necessity of using what wood they now have with care.

A Territorial paper, received Dec. 10, contains the following paragraph:

"Few persons who have not lived in a prairie country have any conception of the growth of timber in Kansas. This growth, during the four years since the first settlement of Kansas, has entirely changed the appearance of the country in some localities. Timber flourishes and grows upon our prairies as well as in any country, *provided the fire is kept out.* It is these annual fires which have swept over the country, year after year, burning the young growth, and causing the scarcity of timber, which was apprehended to be a serious drawback to the settlement of the country. But since Kansas has become populated, the fires, in a great measure, have been prevented from entering the young timber; and now, where a few years ago the bald prairie was conspicuous for its bareness, many groves of young and vigorous timber change the character of the scene. Among our many varieties of timber, we have those best adapted to the wants and comforts of man. The walnut, every variety of oak, hickory, pecan, coffee-bean elm, wild cherry, linn, and cotton-wood, all grow to a giant size, and afford an almost endless variety and an inexhaustible supply. The walnut is the best timber we have, not only because of its large and general growth, but also because it will well supply the place of every other variety. It is an excellent building timber, good firewood, and owing to its susceptibility of a fine polish, makes the best furniture. The oak ranks next. We have as many as seven different varieties of the same species, all of them well adapted to the wants of the farmer. All of the other varieties of timber are useful for particular purposes."

WATER—RIVERS.

IX. Water is plentiful in Kansas. It can be obtained in nearly every township at a moderate depth. There are numbers of living springs also, but not so many as in New England. In the northern counties there are running rills of pure, clean water. Doniphan County is peculiarly favored in this respect. The spring and well water everywhere is hard, but sweet and excellent.

X. There are no navigable or important rivers in Kansas. The chief river is the Kaw or Kansas. Its principal tributaries are the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, and the Big Blue. The northwestern section of Kansas is watered by the petty tributaries of the Platte, while the eastern and southern sections are intersected by the Wolf, Independence, Grasshopper, Osage, Neosho, Upper Arkansas, and their branches. The Kansas has been navigated as far as Fort Riley by a light-draft steamer, and for several weeks successively as high up as Lawrence; but its ever-changing quicksand bottom and unreliable character, so often demonstrated at the expense of navigators, will make it practically of no importance as a channel for Territorial inland commerce. The Kansas, Neosho, Big Blue, and Osage are "always a little damp," but all the other streams, so far as we know, are frequently dry in the summer season. They may be crossed anywhere on foot. Little pools collect in different places, which, although the surface is frequently green, are perfectly healthy, and afford refreshing water in the hottest months. They are fed from springs which are only powerful enough to supply what is wasted by evaporation. After a rain these streams rise with extraordinary rapidity, and remain impassable till the country is drained. It is not uncommon for these petty rivulets to rise twelve or twenty feet in a single night, and to fall with equal rapidity. These rivulets intersect the country in every direction. You can not travel ten miles without having to cross one, unless you are journeying along the banks of a river.

XI. There are not many water-falls—little chance for that power. Steam will be king of the physical powers in Kansas; railroads and steam mills must supply the place of steamers and water-falls.

MINERALS.

XII. Coal has been dug in every part of Kansas. It has not been wrought to any considerable extent yet, as the squatters, hitherto, have had more profitable employments, and the demand, in consequence of the abundant supply of firewood, has been comparatively limited. Whenever the demand for it begins, the supply will be unlimited. The coal thus far found is not of the best quality, although at Topeka it is said by Pennsylvanians that the specimens received in that vicinity were equal to the best "cannel" of the Keystone State. "The great coal-fields of Missouri, south of the Missouri," says Fremont, "extend 30 or 40 miles into Kansas."

XIV. Stone, for building purposes, is easily obtained from every bluff. Limestone and sandstone are found everywhere.

XV. Good brick clay is found in all this region, but there are few, if any, competent manufactories of it.

XVI. Sand, for builders, is procured from the streams, but is often rather too fine to make good plaster.

XVII. Game is very scarce in Eastern Kansas. Although we have traveled, at different times, thousands of miles in the Territory, we never saw but few wild deer. Prairie chickens only—grouse—are abundant, and quails also, and occasionally rabbits, wild turkeys, and squirrels. "Out west," however, beyond Fort Riley, tens of thousands of buffalo roam at large, and many other kinds of gigantic game are found without difficulty. There is a plentiful supply of gar, buffalo, white-fish, and catfish in the Kansas River. The catfish is an enormously large creature, unfit, when at maturity, for human food.

CLIMATE.

XVIII. The climate of Kansas somewhat differs from that of the States in the same latitude east of the Mississippi. It is generally regarded as exceedingly lovely. The air is dry, clear, pure, vitalizing. The summers and autumns are long, and the winters very short and mild; there are occasionally exceptions to this rule, for in the winter of 1855, the thermometer at Lawrence stood nearly for a week from 12 to 20 degrees *below* zero. Whenever, however, it has been cold in Kansas, it has been much more inclement in the Eastern States. Snow seldom falls —never enough for sleighing; the greatest depth ever known, within living memory, was six inches only. Drouths are rare. We have known the thermometer to stand at 115 degrees; but notwithstanding this apparent excessive heat, in consequence of the cool breezes, it was not unendurable to recent Northern emigrants, nor even disagreeable to them. The nights are *always* cool. The seasons are some weeks earlier than in Ohio, New York, and New England; the weather more pleasant than that of Illinois, Iowa, or Nebraska. Fires are seldom needed till Christmas. February, March, and April are the most disagreeable months in the year. During this period the changes of temperature are unusually sudden, frequent, and severe. It is not uncommon for the thermometer to fall between thirty and forty degrees in the course of a forenoon, or sometimes in less than four hours. The winds, too, are fierce, and terribly bitter. Rains are frequent—the lightnings sublime. A thunder-storm in Kansas is the most magnificent of celestial phenomena. The whole heavens appear in a blaze. The rainy season extends from May 10 to June 10. The annual fall is under thirty inches—less than in the Eastern States. There is very little rain in midsummer or autumn. During the rainy period the roads and creeks are sometimes impassable for several days in succession.

Take it for all in all, Kansas has the most pleasant climate of any Western State, Missouri alone—which equals, but not surpasses it—excepted.

HEALTH.

XIX. Kansas and Nebraska are pronounced by pioneers to be the healthiest of Western countries. On the health of Kansas, we will quote Dr. Webb, a competent and trustworthy authority:

"Professional men pronounce the climate a remarkably healthy one, admirably adapted to those having a tendency to diseases of the lungs. It is in a great measure free from that pest of many Western places, intermittents, or fever and ague (chills and fever, or shakes, as popularly termed); cases can and do occur there, mainly, however, from imprudence, and probably will be met with to some extent on the first breaking up of the lands; but such is the character of the country, and consequent deficiency of existing material, it is not probable that it will become one of the permanent diseases of the region.

"During the summer of 1855, this disease prevailed at most of the settlements far more generally than had been anticipated; but, from a personal examination of the locations, and an inquiry into the habits and modes of living of the sufferers, the writer is convinced that a *very large proportion* of the cases, with ordinary care, might have been avoided, and after their occurrence, with prudence and judicious remedial management, might have been promptly cured. It should not be forgotten that during the period referred to, exciting and predisposing causes were more active and virulent than usual, as is evident from the fact that various Indian tribes, in Kansas Territory and elsewhere, reported a greater prevalence of the disease than had occurred for many years previously; and from the additional facts that it raged with unwonted violence in those sections of the West usually afflicted with it, and that it also appeared in many quarters (as in the interior of Ohio) where it never before manifested itself. It is said that this disease, when it attacks Indians, yields more readily to medicines than when whites are the sufferers.

"Prior to the appearance of the cholera, a period of six years elapsed without a single death occurring, to the knowledge of Dr. Lykins, between Kansas City, Mo., and the region of the Big Blue, in the vicinity of Fort Riley, a distance of 125 miles west.

"From October to August, previous to the irruption of that disease, there was an almost complete immunity from sickness. The most sickly period is in April and May, when bowel complaints, having a typhoid tendency, prevail. Most sickness in the fall occurs from the middle of August to the middle of September, and then bilious remittents and intermittents occur; some seasons, typhoid fever makes its appearance, which it did in 1855, for the second time only in twelve or fifteen years. A large portion of the cholera cases, of which we hear so much, particularly on the Western waters and at the river towns, result from gross imprudence; as is evident from the fact that from two thirds to three fourths of them break out early in the week, *i. e.*, after the excesses indulged in Saturday nights and on Sundays. In winter, a few coughs and colds, and some cases of pneumonia or lung fever are met with—but little else.

"During the year 1856 there was comparatively little sickness at the settlements, excepting where superinduced by the inhuman and illegal treatment experienced from the enemy.

"A close observer says: 'We believe that Kansas will prove to be as healthy as any of the Western States. From its altitude, its dry, pure, and refreshing atmosphere, and the absence of low swamp lands, it will probably be one of the most salutary portions of the country.

"'In Lawrence, we are confident, there has been less sickness and fewer deaths among the resident population than in a great majority of towns of an equal population in the old States.'"

POSITION.

XX. Kansas occupies the geographical center of North America. Nearly one half of its eastern border is washed by the Missouri River, which is navigable by steamboats of the largest size during eight months of the year. The Santa Fé road, the greatest natural highway in the world, passes through the Territory from east to west. The Utah or Great Salt Lake City mail passes through the northern portion of Kansas. This road is traversed by hundreds of trains each season, conveying grain and merchandise to New Mexico. On the southern border of Kansas lies the Indian Territory, which will undoubtedly be open to settlers in a year or two. Colonel Park, of Parkville, Mo., described that country to the present writer as the most lovely, fertile, and salubrious section of the North American Continent. When it is opened it will rapidly be filled up.

ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLERS.

XXI. One advantage, says the Emporia *News*, which Kansas possesses over most of the Western States and Territories that have been opened for settlement, is the fact that no individual is allowed to purchase from the government over 160 acres of land, and not that unless he can prove actual settlement, and his *bona fide* intention to make the land so bought his home. This has the effect to keep the land out of the hands of speculators, and advance the well-being of the whole community in a variety of ways. It prevents the hard-working squatter from being isolated from the advantages of society, by the interposition of large tracts of unoccupied land in the hands of non-residents, and also adds largely to the aggregate wealth of the community. The price of government land is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which can be paid for at any time before the land is offered at public sale, which, in Kansas, will probably be two years. Land warrants can be used in the purchase of land.

WHO SHOULD GO TO KANSAS?

XXII. From an editorial written some time since by us, on this subject, we make the following extract, which is as fully applicable now as when first published:

"The young man should emigrate to Kansas. A couple of years of toil will secure to the energetic and economical young man a competence. The hard-working farmer, who finds it difficult to keep out of debt, should come to Kansas. Health and *independence* he will be sure to find. The city mechanic should come to Kansas. There is a great demand for all kinds of mechanics. Wages are good, and will continue so. The young woman should come to Kansas. The demand for school teachers and for household help is great, and the increase of population will bring with it an increased demand. The demand for good wives is also considerable, as the number of young men is great. Those who are at all predisposed to consumption should come to Kansas, and find one of the indispensable conditions of a happy and useful life—robust health—the stamina and nerve of life."

In a similar article we added the paragraph subjoined:

XXIII. "Stone-masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, plasterers, wagon-makers, gunsmiths, cabinet-makers, teamsters, brick-makers, bricklayers, shoemakers, tailors, painters, and peddlers—men willing to work at any manual labor—may safely emigrate to the Territory, and find little difficulty in procuring steady work and remunerative wages. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, real estate brokers, gamblers, politicians, and the like, had better stay at home, for the Territory is already bountifully supplied with them. * * * *

"But, while Kansas is pre-eminently the country for the poor man, it holds out advantages equally encouraging for the gentleman of limited fortune. While a man without a dollar can find remunerative work, the small capitalist and the storekeeper can increase his fortune more rapidly than in any other Territory in the United States. He can do it by buying trust lands, town lots, claims, or by loaning money on good security, at a heavy rate of interest. (As high as fifteen per cent. *per month* was obtained in Lawrence, last winter, for the use of money.) But this was during the panic. The ordinary rate is twenty-five per cent. per annum. The legal rate is ten per cent., but the law permits parties to make special contracts at any rate of interest they may agree to. He can do it more rapidly still by establishing workshops or stores, by building and renting dwelling-houses and offices, by opening a hotel, or erecting a saw-mill. There are openings enough for all these enterprises, and every variety of them, in every town and county in Kansas."

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

XXIV. The only natural curiosity in Kansas yet discovered, that is worthy of particular notice, is the recently explored cave in Hunter County, near the town of Eldorado. We are indebted for the following account of it to our friend Mr. Lewis M. Tappen:

"On our arrival we found that a body of Osages had encamped the night previous. We found the cave to be under the highest ridge made by the rolling prairie. The ravine is made quite picturesque by its shrubbery and trees, and a rippling stream of ice-water issuing from the side of the cave, about ten feet from its entrance, which is four feet wide and eight feet high, the top being handsomely arched. This entrance forms the center of a semicircle, measuring about 100 feet, and shelving forward to the height of 85 feet. The whole structure is of limestone, and bears the appearance of a work of art. Divesting ourselves of our coats, and each taking a candle, we proceeded to explore this work of nature. A few feet from the mouth we found a right and left wing, which extended but a few yards. With these exceptions, the avenue continued uninterrupted, and of the size of its mouth or entrance, for a distance of 100 feet, when we came to a small oval room, handsomely arched overhead. A short distance farther on, through a smaller avenue, we found another room, about 10 by 18 feet. Near this was still a larger one, its width being from 10 to 12 feet, its length 20 feet. It is quite high, and of dome shape. Soon after leaving this we were obliged to crawl through a passage 20 feet long and just large enough to admit a man's body. One of our party alarmed us by crying out, 'I'm stuck; can't get no farther.' Another twist of the body set him all right again, and he was ready to go ahead. Various conjectures existed in reference to the extent and condition of the cave beyond the point it had been explored by others, which was about one eighth of a mile; we were therefore determined to solve the problem, and pushed on. We were soon informed by the leader that he had come to 'a jumping-off place.' How deep it was he could not judge, as he could not reflect his light down. As we had no rope, we took hold of each others' hands, and slowly lowered the first one down. At a distance of ten feet he said he could touch water. A few inches farther let him on *terra firma.* We continued to push on until we reached the terminus, finding several rooms, but none larger than those described. The distance from the mouth we judged to be upward of a quarter of a mile. Many of the rooms are magnificent. In addition to their beautiful form, they are embellished with stalactites, hanging like icicles amid incrustations of carbonated lime, reflecting the light of our candles like folds of sparkling snow. Along the avenues may frequently be seen what appear well-formed, tunnel-shaped ventilators. The air was very cool and pure, and we experienced no ill effect from our adventure, save being decidedly dirty."

II.

HOW TO GET, AND WHAT TO TAKE, TO KANSAS.

I. Buy a through ticket to St. Louis, Mo., and see that your baggage is strongly lashed and properly marked. Select your route before buying your ticket, without consulting any railroad agent. Take a railroad map of the Union, and determine for yourself. The fare is about the same by any route. It will cost every adult passenger about $50 to travel, and pay current expenses, from any Atlantic city in the Free States to Kansas.

II. If you start from *Boston* or *Albany*, by the New York Central Railroad, you can travel over either of the subjoined fourteen continuous lines:

1. *Via* Albany, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and Illinois Central, and Terre Haute and Alton railroads.
2. " Albany, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, *via* Springfield.
3. " Albany, Suspension Bridge, Joliet Cut Off, and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
4. " Albany, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
5. " Albany, Buffalo, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Springfield, Ill., and Alton, to St. Louis.
6. " Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Alton to St. Louis.
7. " Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

8. *Via* Albany, Buffalo, Paris, Great Western, Chicago and Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.
9. " Albany, Buffalo, Michigan Central steamers, Chicago, and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
10. " Albany, Buffalo, Michigan Central steamers, Chicago, Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.
11. " Albany, Buffalo, Michigan Central steamers, Cut Off and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
12. " Albany, Buffalo, Michigan Southern steamers, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.
13. " Albany, Buffalo, Michigan Southern steamers, Fort Wayne and Springfield.
14. " Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Ohio and Mississippi railroads.

III. From *New York City*, one of the routes is by the New York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk; thence by Buffalo and Erie and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroads to Cleveland. At that city take your choice of the following *four* routes:

1. Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, to St. Louis; thence Pacific Railroad and packets to Kansas.
2. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis; thence Pacific Railroad and packets to Kansas.
3. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland, Terre Haute and Richmond, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Pacific Railroad and Missouri River.
4. Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, Illinois Central, Terre Haute and Alton, Pacific Railroad and packets.

IV. From *Philadelphia*, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling; thence by Bellair, Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis and Terre Haute to St. Louis; or, from Wheeling to Bellair, Zanesville, and Wilmington to Cincinnati; or, from Philadelphia by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg, and from thence to Cincinnati.

From Philadelphia, *via* Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Crestline, Indianapolis and Terre Haute to St. Louis; or,

2. By same route as above to Crestline; thence *via* Columbus to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

3. By same route to Pittsburg; thence *via* Steubenville to Columbus and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

4. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Crestline, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, and Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis; or,

5. By Route 4 to Fort Wayne; thence to Chicago, and *via* St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, or Illinois Central to St. Louis.

From Cincinnati there are three railroad routes to St. Louis, and also a constant connection by steamers.

The most direct route is the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

V. Arrived at St. Louis, you can go either by the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, and there take the steamers, or go by water from St. Louis direct. If you have a family, go by the steamers all the way. You are thus almost sure of a good berth and of rest until you reach the Territory; while if you go by railroad, you will probably have to put up with a sleeping-cot in the saloon—a style of nocturnal accommodation which is exceedingly uncomfortable to persons unaccustomed to Western travel. The railroad route, however, saves twenty-four hours.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph road, through Northern

Missouri, will be completed soon after the publication of this Guide, and emigrants can go through by it to Kansas. It can be reached by taking the route to Quincy, Ill., via Chicago, thence across the Mississippi River to Hannibal. The time over this route will be about four days from the Eastern cities; fare probably the same as on the other routes. Arriving at St. Joseph, the traveler can cross to Elwood, from whence he can get to any point in Northern Kansas; or he can take the steamer Lightfoot to Atchison or Sumner; or the boats which will run to Leavenworth. At either of these towns he can reach the interior, or outfit to the gold mines.

VI. If you can possibly afford it, travel by the first-class cars. Whether you can afford it or not, you must be sure to do so on the steamers. There are neither beds, nor meals, nor seats, nor any kind of accommodations furnished to deck passengers on the Missouri steamers. The cattle are better provided for than deck emigrants.

VII. The Missouri water is muddy, and has a laxative effect. It almost invariably produces diarrhea. A bottle of claret wine or a small flask of good brandy is recommended, "for medicinal purposes," to persons who have never previously traveled on this river. Notwithstanding its filthy and dusky appearance, however, there is not in the Union, it is claimed, more healthy water than that of the Missouri.

VIII. Before leaving St. Louis, as the voyage is apt to be somewhat tedious, especially if the steamer runs aground, you had better buy one or two pleasant books to peruse on the way.

IX. Here is a river table of distances from St. Louis to the farthest Kansas landing. The double columns tell the distances from point to point as well as from St. Louis.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

St. Louis to—	
Mouth Missouri River	20
St. Charles........................	25—45
Bonhomme Island	13—58
Howell's Ferry............	4—62
Tavern Rock...............	7—69
Augusta........................	7—76
South Point..................	7—83
Washington..................	1—84
Newport Landing.........	5—89
Miller's Landing..........	9—98
Pickney and Griswold's Landing	3—101
Bates' Wood-Yard	10—111
Hermann	9—120
Mouth Gasconade........	5—125
Pannel's Landing	8—133
Portland......................	8—141
Fisher's Wood-Yard	5—146
St. Aubert	5—151
Bennett's Landing	11—162
Mouth Osage	2—164
Mouth Moreau.............	5—169
JEFFERSON CITY	5—174
Clayville......................	7—181
Stanley's Wood-Yard ...	7—188
Marion	3—191
Eureka Landing...........	5—196
Martin's Landing.........	2—198
Nashville	7—205
Providence	2—207
Mount Vernon	5—212
Rockport	8—220
Booneville	12—232
Mouth Lamine	8—240
Arrow Rock	7—247
Bluff Port	13—260
Glasgow......................	4—264
Cambridge	9—273
Keytsville Landing.......	10—283
Brunswick....................	16—299
Grand River................	1—300
De Witt........................	7—307
Miami	7—314
Thomas' Wood-Yard....	6—320
Hill's Landing	20—340
St. Thomas and Waverley	5—345
Dover Landing	13—358
Berlin	2—360
Lexington....................	10—370
Farmville Landing.......	1—371
Wellington	7—378
Camden.......................	10—388
Lesmer's Landing	8—396
Mouth Fishing River and Cogswell Landing.....	5—401
Sibley	5—406
Richfield......................	14—420
Blue Mill Landing	8—428
Liberty Landing	7—435
Wayne City.................	7—442
Kansas City................	14—456
KANSAS.	
Mouth Kansas River and Wyandotte City	2—458
Quindaro	8—466
Parkville (Mo.)	5—471
Little Platte River (Mo.).	1—472
Delaware	16—488
Leavenworth City.......	7—495
Fort Leavenworth.......	3—498
Weston (Mo.)	7—505
Kickapoo	7—512
Jatan (Mo.).................	6—518
Port William (Mo.)	4—522
Sumner	8—530
Atchison......................	2—532
Rushville Landing (Mo.)	3—535
Doniphan....................	2—537
Geary City..................	3—540
Palermo	17—557
St. Joseph and Elwood..	8—565
White Head	6—571
Amazonia and Savannah Landing (Mo.)	7—578
Dallas (Mo.)	17—595
Iowa Point	12—607
Oregon Landing (Mo.)...	1—608
White Cloud	7—615

Steamers do not always stop at all of these landings, but frequently they take in wood at many other points—plantations and farms—"not put down in the bill."

X. A voyage from St. Louis to Leavenworth varies in duration from three days to a week. From Leavenworth to Jefferson City the trip has sometimes been made in forty-eight hours. Steamers run more rapidly down than up the Missouri.

XI. Children under fourteen, are charged half price; under four years of age, are free.

XII. Through tickets enable the traveler to stop over every night, or oftener. It is better, if the emigrant has a family, to travel on till he reaches St. Louis or St. Joseph, as the expense is much less, and the danger and trouble of baggage transportation is materially lessened. Barnum's is the best first-class hotel in St. Louis; and Munroe's the best of the second-class houses. *Secure a state-room the moment you enter the river steamers.*

WHAT TO TAKE.

XIII. First, for traveling. Railroad restaurants are chiefly kept by very avaricious and inhospitable persons, who demand fifty cents for admission into their rooms, but manage, either by not opening their doors for several minutes after the train arrives, or by a deficiency of attendants, to deprive their customers of a fair opportunity of receiving or appropriating a fair compensation for their money in the form of viands. Frequently, too, the food is filthy, bread badly baked and unwholesome; the tea and coffee cold, or so bitter and black that they are far from furnishing an agreeable repast. On some roads it is evident that the railroad conductors and restauranters conspire to swindle the hungry public; for, as for example, on the Great Western road, no sooner do the passengers begin to eat than the bell begins to ring and the train to start. Emigrants with families, therefore, should carry a tin cup for water, and a supply of cured beef, bread, crackers, ham, cold eggs—if Yankees, doughnuts also—or other portable and agreeable food for consumption on the trip. A tin pail, for holding spring water, would be a good investment before starting for St. Louis, as fastidious persons from the Eastern States frequently object to imbibing water of the color and consistency of coffee, which is the normal condition of the fluid facetiously known as Missouri water. Its abnormal or exalted and purified condition can not be distinguished, by the sense of sight, from the agreeable and familiar compound called lemonade. The sense of taste, however, dispels this illusion. When the boat lands to "wood up," or "discharge," or "take in freight," let the emigrant who prefers clear water jump ashore, and he will seldom have any difficulty in filling his pail with the transparent article. The fare on the river boats is generally as good as in first-class hotels, and the manifold temptations to gormandize are frequently indulged in to a dangerous extent, especially by travelers unaccustomed, during their trip, to so many and such delicious luxuries. Hence, a medical authority tells us, "the only prudent, as well as the safest course, is to select the plainest food cooked in the simplest manner."

XIV. What to take to Kansas depends so much on the social position and the future intentions of the emigrant, that it is rather difficult to give particular advice in regard to it. These hints, however, will serve for all. Heavy and bulky things, of comparatively little value, such as household furniture, stoves, implements of husbandry, and domestic utensils, can be purchased as cheaply at Leavenworth, Lawrence, and other Territorial towns, as they could be bought and transported from the East for; and therefore it is not advisable to take them with you, and thus run the risk of losing them or your temper, or both, on the route, by accidents, carelessness, and unaccountable delays. Clothing, costly furniture, any kind of portable manufactured articles, books, bedding (but not beds), fire-arms, and mechanics' tools will amply repay the cost of transportation.

XV. Colt's eight-inch and six-inch pistols are the only side-arms worth carrying; Sharpe's carbine is not of much use, but his target rifle is a splendid weapon. Bowie-knives are for ruffians only. Every squatter should own a shot-gun.

XVI. Let your trunk, if you have to buy one, be of moderate size, and of the strongest make. Test it by throwing it from the top of a three-storied house; if you pick it up uninjured, it will do to go to Kansas. Not otherwise.

XVII. It requires from seven to ten days to travel from Boston or New York to Kansas, by way of St. Louis and the river.

BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT.

XVIII. Every adult passenger is allowed by contract to carry one hundred pounds of baggage; but he may frequently have twice that weight, and escape a demand for extra fare. The charge for extra baggage weight differs on the different roads; but as the emigrant, if dunned, will have no difficulty in ascertaining the amount, it is unnecessary to give it here. Unless the extra weight is unusually large, the emigrant had better pay for it as baggage than send it after him as freight.

XIX. Freight may be sent either by express or by the ordinary trains. The cost of transportation—thus sent—varies by different routes and at different seasons, but it is nearly one half less than the baggage rates. From St. Louis to Kansas the charges vary from a quarter cent to two and a half cents per pound; and from the Territorial landings to the interior, according to the mode of conveyance, distance, season, and many other ever-changing circumstances.

XX. The following directions in regard to the transportation of freight, by the Secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, are the result of long and multitudinous experience, and should be carefully observed by Kansas passengers:

"When freight is to be sent, the owner or his agent should obtain from the transportation or forwarding agent at Boston, or at the other places of forwarding, a receipt in duplicate for its safe delivery at St. Louis. On the owner's arrival at St. Louis (unless he has previously transmitted it by mail), he should leave one of the receipts with some forwarding house—that of Messrs. Simmons & Leadbeater, No. 22 South Main Street, is recommended—who will take charge of shipping it to Wyandotte City, Quindaro, Leavenworth, or wheresoever else desired, for the usual commission. *The owner should not pay freightage until the goods are delivered to him or his order, at the place designated.*

"The packages, if to be sent by the *Michigan Central Railroad* route, should be marked—

W. & C.
R. R.
Boston.

[Owner's name and destination here.]
Care of C. & M. R. R.,
Chicago.

To the care of
Simmons & Leadbeater, 22 South Main Street,
St. Louis.

"If the *Lake Shore Railroad* be preferred, substitute (in the square) the following, viz.:

Lake Shore Route.
Time Contract.

"Packages, marked as above, can be forwarded from the Freight Dépôt of the Western Railroad, Lincoln Street. If forwarded from the Fitchburg Freight Dépôt, substitute in the square N. for W., or prefix *American* to *Lake Shore Route.*

"If the *New York and Erie Railroad* is preferred, substitute, in the square, N. Y. & E. for W. & C., and send the packages to the Providence Railroad Dépôt, Pleasant Street, near the foot of the Common.

"When sent by the *Great Western Railroad* route, packages should be marked as follows, viz.:

G. W. R.
Time.

[Owner's name here.]
[Destination here.]

Via Joliet. Care of Simmons & Leadbeater,
No. 22 South Main Street, St. Louis.

"Bills of lading for this route will be furnished at No. 21 State Street. Guaranteed time, 20 days.

"All articles not immediately wanted had better, for economy's sake, be sent as freight. The charge per 100 pounds, from Boston to St. Louis, will be about $2; average time, 18 days.

"SHIPPING FREIGHT.—It will be still more economical, and far better, where the quantity of freight is large, to ship it to New Orleans, and thence send it by steamer to St. Louis. In this case, mark as before, with *name* and *destination;* and in addition, *Care of* G. A. FOSDICK, NEW ORLEANS, *to be forwarded to Simmons & Leadbeater, No.* 22 *South Main Street, St. Louis.* Such freight, left with Samuel Weltch, No. 129 State Street, Boston, will be duly shipped. Freight to New Orleans, five to six cents per cubic foot; $2 to $3 per ton; barrels, capable of holding 150 pounds, 25 to 30 cents each. Cost from New Orleans to St. Louis, from 30 to 50 cents the 100 pounds. Time, usually 20 days to New Orleans, and about the same thence to St. Louis. Messrs. Simmons & Leadbeater, if advised of the owner's wishes, will cause the goods to be insured at St. Louis, where it can be done on better terms than here. They will also, if requested, effect insurance from St. Louis up."

MISCELLANEOUS HINTS.

XXI. Attend personally to the removal of your *baggage;* see that it is put on the cars before you start, whenever any changes of connection occur—unless, indeed, you are traveling, without stopping, to St. Louis, in which case you will merely have to change your checks in the train. An officer of the railroad attends to this business for the "through-before-breakfast passengers."

XXII. New England passengers can obtain tickets at a cheaper rate than from railroad agents, at the office of the New England Aid Company, No. 3 Winter Street, to whose agents—Judge Conway, Lawrence; General Pomeroy, Atchison; Colonel Dickey, Topeka; Mr. Houston, Manhattan; and Mr. Tator, Ossawattomie—all emigrants, when they arrive in the Territory, are referred for reliable information and directions.

XXIII. Gold hunters should purchase tents and coarse blankets at St. Louis. Let them remember that there is no surer or speedier way, in a new country, of becoming personally and familiarly acquainted with fever and ague, and the state of existence after death, than by exposing oneself to the chilly dews, or lying on the damp grasses of the prairies and plains.

XXIV. From the Atlantic cities to *St. Joseph*, Mo., to Chicago. From *Chicago*, by way of Quincy, Ill., *via* Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Road, to Hannibal; thence by the Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo.) Road.

III.

KANSAS LITERATURE.

I. It has been estimated that it would require about twenty years to read everything that has been spoken, written, and printed in the United States about Kansas and Kansas politics during the exciting controversies of the last five years. Floods of Congressional and stump oratory have deluged the land, all strongly impregnated with the atmosphere—often sultry—of the Far-Western prairie battle-ground. Dr. T. H. Webb, of Boston, has a collection of excerpts from the newspaper press which will fill, when arranged, upward of fifty bulky scrap-books! We have neither the leisure nor the inclination to analyze or review this gigantic and appalling collection; nor, indeed, to read another syllable about the history or the politics of the Territory until, at least, we are ready to write our Reminiscences of Kansas: an *Inside View* of the "great struggle for free speech and free soil in the Far West." It would require a year of incessant study to re-read what we have already read on this subject; a month, we should judge, to peruse again—which Heaven forfend!—what we ourselves have publicly spoken, written, and published in regard to it. It will be sufficient for the Guide to briefly notice the published volumes.

II. The first book on Kansas was entitled KANSAS AND NEBRASKA: the History, Geographical and Physical Characteristics and Political Position of those Territories; an Account of the Emigrant Aid Companies and Direction to

Emigrants. By Edward E. Hale. With an original Map from the latest Authorities. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854. 12mo., pp. 256.

This book was written before the first governors of the Territories had reached their destinations. It is valuable as being a collection of the evidence of the early explorers in relation to the physical aspect of the country; as embodying the history of the region up to the date of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; for its history of that celebrated controversy; for its account of the various Indian tribes; for its narrative of the origin of Emigrant Aid Companies, and its accurate copy of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The map and directions are out of date.

III. The second volume published was a pamphlet guide-book by Dr. Chapman, printed, we think, in St. Louis, which was curious from its peculiar arrangement, and characteristic of the stratagems of our land speculators. Whitfield was made the central point. Every part of Kansas—every fertile region—somehow adjoined the omnipresent Whitfield. Leavenworth—every place—was so many miles from Whitfield; it was the fixed and lustrous center of civilization around which the lesser municipal stars revolved. Whitfield, alas! is still a log-hut, and its name, even, has been changed! From Kansopolis it was again transformed into Kansasopolis, its present Rufus-Chotean appellation.

IV. The third book was "A Journey through Kansas." By the Rev. C. Boynton, of Cincinnati. It was sold at 50 cents. It is out of print

V. SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS. By a Lady. Boston: J. P. Jewett. 1856. Pp. 23.

Mrs. Ropes, the author of this book, went to Lawrence in 1855, and resided at that place for six months. A New England lady, at that time, had sorry accommodations there. Her sketches of the domestic life of Kansas are amusing and instructive, and will hereafter be read with interest. The author is a woman of decided talent.

VI. THREE YEARS ON THE KANSAS BORDER. By a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church. New York: Miller, Orton & Mulligan. 1856. Pp. 270, 12mo.

The author was appointed a missionary for Kansas by the Domestic Board of Missions. He had previously lived in the Platte region. This book is a history of his experiences during the Kansas troubles. "My book," he says, "is a record of facts." He adopts as a motto, "In perils by mine own countrymen," and his Dedication reads: "To Churchmen and to Statesmen this little Book is dedicated, to be handled without gloves, as Churchmen and Statesmen handled its author."

VII. THE KANSAS REGION: Forest, Prairie, Desert, Mountain, Vale, and River. Descriptions of Scenery, Climate, wild Productions, Capabilities of Soil and Commercial Resources; Interspersed with Incidents of Travel, and Anecdotes Illustrative of the character of the Traders and Red Men. To which are added, Directions as to Routes, Outfit for the Pioneer, and Sketches of Desirable Localities for Present Settlement. By MAX GREENE. New York: Fowler & Wells. Pp. 192.

The Guide portion of this book is worthless now, and the descriptions—most of them—are puerile bombast. The author was an old ranger in the Kansas region, and therefore has made an original book, which—despite its frothy faults of style—contains some valuable and interesting information.

VIII. WAR IN KANSAS: A Rough Trip to the Border among New Homes and a Strange People. By G. Douglas Brewerton. New York: Derby & Jackson. 1856. 12mo. Pp. 400.

Col. Brewerton visited Kansas as the special correspondent of the New York *Herald* during the first military invasion of the Territory by the people of Missouri, unconnected with the control of any pending election. He remained in the Territory a few weeks only, but in that time collected quite a number of interesting facts—and *not* facts—statements of hostile leaders and partisan records, which will be of use to the future historian, who, knowing all the parties, will be able to test and weigh the value of their conflicting testimony. This book is the most skillful presentation of the Pro-Slavery version of the beginning of the Kansas troubles. The author was afterward prominent in the Pro-Slavery party, and always — although professing impartiality — sympathized with the South. The last seen of him in Kansas was at Lecompton, in the summer of '57, when the ultra Pro-Slavery men themselves drove him out of their convention for advocating the idea of making Kansas a *Free Democratic State*.

IX. KANSAS: its Interior and Exterior Life; including a Full View of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, Climate, Soil, Productions, Scenery, etc. By Sara T. L. Robinson. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1856. 12mo., pp. 366.

Mrs. Robinson went to Kansas with one of the earliest companies from Boston, under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, of which her husband was one of the Territorial agents. She lived in Lawrence until her husband's arrest and imprisonment, on a charge of high treason or usurpation of office, for accepting the position of Governor under the Topeka Constitution. Then she remained in camp. Although not a complete political history of Kansas, it has facts which vividly illustrate the condition of the Territory during the times that tried men's souls. Written in camp, amid the constant rumors of war and outrage, it breathes the spirit of the times, and indicates that spirit by the facts it narrates.

X. Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Investigate the Troubles in Kansas: with the Views of the Minority of said Committee. House of Representatives. 1856.

This Report, with the voluminous evidence annexed, makes an ungainly 8vo volume of 214 pages. It is the testimony of the people of Kansas and of citizens of Missouri in relation to the invasion of the Territory by hordes of armed voters in November 29, 1854, and March 30, 1855; and similar evidence in relation to the election of May 22, and October 1, 1855; the "State movement," and Reeder's election; the Emigrant Aid Companies; the Secret Societies of Kansas and Missouri; the Squatter Associations; the lynching of William Phillips, of Leavenworth; the destruction of the ballot-box at Leavenworth City; the murders of R. P. Brown, C. W. Dow, and Thomas Barber; and to the Siege of Lawrence during the "Wakarusa War," of which Brewerton's book treats. It exhausts the subjects of which it treats.

XI. The best and briefest account of the Congressional contest over Kansas that we have seen, is in Horace Greeley's "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from the Declaration of Independence to the Present Day." Price $1 00, octavo. (Sold at the New York *Tribune* office.)

XII. The Englishman in Kansas; or, Squatter Life and Border Warfare. By T. H. Gladstone. New York: Miller & Co. 1857. 12mo; pp. lvi. and 328. Preface by F. L. Olmsted.

Mr. Gladstone visited Kansas during the civil wars, and wrote in the London *Times* a series of vivid descriptions of Western life, which were extensively copied at the time, and are here presented as memorials of the great struggle. Mr. Olmsted is the author of two volumes of Southern Travel.

XIII. **Geary and Kansas**: Governor Geary's Administration in Kansas, with a complete History of the Territory until June, 1857; embracing a full account of its Discovery, Geography, Soil, Rivers, Climate, Products; its Organization as a Territory, Transactions and Events under Governors Reeder and Shannon, Political Discussions, Personal Rencontres, Election Frauds, Battles and Outrages; with Portraits of Prominent Actors therein. All fully authenticated. By John H. Gihon, M.D., Private Secretary of Governor Geary. Philadelphia: J. H. C. Whiting. Pp. 348.

This book and Mr. William A. Phillips' "Conquest" are the standard histories of Kansas. Coming after Mr. Phillips, Dr. Gihon did not scruple to use his materials—although he has not acknowledged his indebtedness to that author. As a continuation of the "Conquest," it is invaluable. Although it is not so reliable an authority, yet its success has been greater. Dr. Gihon says that, during his official connection with Governor Geary, he availed himself of his opportunities for information, and has substantiated many of his statements by the official documents now on file in the Department of State at Washington, and which passed through his hands in the Executive Office in Kansas. In his Preface the Doctor says:

"The author can not be accused of any undue prejudices in favor of the Free-Soil party. When he went to Kansas all his proclivities were on the opposite side, which he did not hesitate to make known on all proper occasions and among all classes of people. The Free-Soilers regarded him as their enemy, and the Pro-Slavery leaders received him with marked favor as a new accession to their forces. With the latter he constantly associated, and his impressions were strengthened by their representations of Territorial affairs. Hence his letters were severely condemnatory of the Free-State party of Kansas.

He resisted as long as possible the daily accumulating evidences of his error; but, with many others like himself, was at length forced, though unwillingly, to acknowledge the truth of the statements contained in this volume."

The volume ends with a notice of the arrival of Hon. R. J. Walker and Fred. P. Stanton in the "Graveyard of Governors," and contains Governor Geary's message to the Legislature, and his successor's Inaugural Address.

XIV. THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS BY MISSOURI AND HER ALLIES: A History of the Troubles in Kansas, from the Passage of the Organic Act until the close of July, 1856. By William Phillips, Special Correspondent of the New York *Tribune* for Kansas.

Mr. Phillips went to Kansas in the autumn of 1855 as the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and—a few short intervals excepted—has resided in the Territory ever since. He is thoroughly familiar—as thoroughly as any actor in public affairs can be—with the political and social history of Kansas. He has traveled on foot over every part of it; he has attended every public political convention, and hundreds of private caucuses; knows everybody of any consequence, and is familiar with the secret history of every prominent event which checkers the ever-changing annals of the Territory. Painstaking, industrious, patient, and honest, his book is as reliable in its facts, inferences, and judgments as any history written in haste, and during an exciting political canvass, can be. It was unfortunate for the success of this volume that it was published during the last Presidential campaign, for it was issued too late to be sold as a political hand-book, but soon enough to incur the odium of being a partisan production. Yet in no sense is it such a production. It is the only book yet published which gives a clear, truthful, and minute history of the Territory, from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act to the arrival of Governor Geary in the Territory. When Kansas is admitted into the Union, we hope that Mr. Phillips will continue his history down to that uncertain but auspicious period.

XV. THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA HAND-BOOK FOR 1857-8. With a New and Accurate Map. By Nathan H. Parker. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1857. Pp. 189.

The "new and accurate map" is an *old* and *in*accurate map—the first issue of J. H. Colton & Co., which, although good at the time of its publication, was worthless when Mr. Parker's Hand-Book appeared, and is worse than worthless now. Mr. Parker has evidently never been in Kansas, for there are very few statistics in his book, and very many of them are incorrect. The Kansas part is chiefly compiled from newspaper articles and letters. A large section is consumed by a political address! It is merely a catch (seventy-five) penny production—a sham, with no honest work in it.

XVI. Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, the Secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, has issued, from time to time—enlarged and improved in each edition—a pamphlet of "Information for Kansas Emigrants." The last edition contains more facts that *Emigrants* really need than all the above-named books put together. (12mo; pp. 118.) It is now out of print.

XVII. THE ROVING EDITOR. By James Redpath, one of the authors of this present work. It is published by J. A. Burdick, 8 Spruce Street, New York, at $1. It contains a number of interesting sketches of the difficulties in the Territory, as well as the author's views and experiences on slavery in the Southern States.

XVIII. Kansas in Eighteen Fifty-Eight. Being chiefly a History of the Recent Troubles in the Territory. By William P. Tomlinson. New York: H. Dayton, Publisher. Indianapolis, Ind.: Dayton & Asher. 1859. 12mo; pp. 304.

This is an interesting account of the author's experience, principally in the counties of Bourbon and Linn, the scene of the late disturbances. It is valuable on that account chiefly. The author corresponded with the New York *Tribune* during the period treated of. We know by personal knowledge that his accounts of events in and around Fort Scott, and of the Marais des Cygnes massacre, are in all essential details correct. The work contains an interesting biographical sketch of the celebrated Captain James Montgomery. Those who wish to understand the later history of Kansas will read this work.

IV.

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.

There have been upward of thirty newspapers published in Kansas, some of which are now utterly extinct, while the career of others may best be described by the phrase of the thimble-riggers: "Now you see 'em, and now you don't." This class of journals frequently suspend for want of funds, or paper, or printers—occasionally, too, in consequence of the other engagements of the editor or publisher. They are supported chiefly by real estate speculators, and men ambitious of becoming the wealthy founders of cities; rather as the organs of financial operators, than the exponents of political opinion or parties.

The following is a complete list of the papers now published:

Living Papers.			Eds. or Pubs.	Politics.
Times,	Leavenworth	d. & w'y,	C. Vaughan,	Repub.
Journal,	"	"	Hutchison and Campbell,	Doug. D.
Herald,	"	weekly,	L. J. Eastin,	Pro-Slav.
Ledger,	"	d.& w'y,	G. W. McLane,	Old Whig
L'Estafette (Fr.)	"	weekly,	H. Barclay,	Fr. State.
Republican,	Lawrence,	d.& w'y,	T. D. Thatcher,	Repub.
H'd of Freedom,	"	weekly,	G. W. Brown,	Uncertain
Herald,	Ossawattomie,	"	C. E. Griffith,	Repub.
F'dm's Champ.,	Atchison,	"	John A. Martin,	"
Chief,	White Cloud,	"	Sol. Miller,	Americ'n.
Highlander,	Highland,	"	Herrick & Faulkner,	Neutral.
Democrat,	Troy (Don. Co.),	"	J. Thompson,	Dem.
Crescent,	Grasshop. Falls,	"	–––	Repub.
News,	Emporia,	"	J. B. Stotler,	"

Living Papers.			Eds. or Pubs.	Politics.
Tribune,	Topeka,	weekly,	T. E. Cummings,	Repub.
Zeitung,	Atchison,	"	(A Company),	"
Nat. Democrat,	Lecompton,	"	T. Driggs,	Pro-Slav.
Chindowan,	Quindaro,	"	—— .	Repub.
Observer(Ger.)	Leavenworth,	"	——	Fr. State.
Argus,	Wyandotte,	"	Post,	Dem.
Gazette,	"	"	McDowell,	Fr. State.
Messager,	Baldwin City,	"	Still & Co,	"
Leader,	Palermo,	"	Perham & Emory,	"
Press,	Elwood,	"	Tracy Brothers,	"
Democrat,	Fort Scott.	"	S. G. Jones,	Admin.

V.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A VERY considerable portion of Kansas, and, until quite recently, the most fertile and valuable sections, were comprised within the limits of the Indian Reservations. The last sale of the trust lands opened a large tract of country to the settlement of the whites. The wedge has already entered. Ere long the Indians will disappear, as a race, by amalgamation with the squatters, and their possessions pass into the hands of the white man.

From a recent number of the Independence (Mo.) *Messenger*, we learn that a government agent is now traveling in the Territory, endeavoring to persuade the Indians to settle upon a portion of their immense reservations, and to sell the remainder to the United States, in order that it may be thrown open for pre-emption and settlement. Simultaneously with this announcement, we learn that the squatters moved out to the Delaware Reserve, and at once commenced the erection of log-cabins and pre-emption huts. It is probable that ere this volume is issued, every quarter section there will be appropriated by squatters. They know that if the government is disposed to purchase these lands, they will ultimately accomplish their purpose, whether the Indians are disposed to sell or not. Hence there is no doubt that their fertile reservations will soon be entirely possessed by the aggressive white race.

The Leavenworth *Herald*, of a recent date, gives a detailed account of the remaining reservations. Having traveled over all of them, we will make free use of such of its facts as we can vouch for from our personal knowledge and observation.

The principal reservations are the Delaware, Kickapoo, Pottawattomie, Sac and Fox, the New York Indian Lands, Cherokee, Osage, and Kaw.

THE DELAWARE RESERVE.

The Delaware Reserve is the most valuable and important of existing Indian lands in Kansas. It lies on the north side of the Kansas River, in the most densely settled portion of the Territory, and comprises a large portion of Leavenworth and Jefferson counties. It is forty miles in length, from east to west, and ten from north to south. Its soil is unsurpassed in fertility; timber, limestone, coal, and water abound. No finer agricultural district exists in the Western States. It is watered by the Buck, the Strangers (Big and Little), and the Grasshopper creeks. It is a fertile rolling prairie, interspersed with large bodies of valuable timber. The eastern portion, adjoining the Wyandotte settlement, is heavily timbered, and therefore is thickly settled by the Indians. The middle portion is alternately prairie and timber land. The western section, which is watered by the Grasshopper and its tributaries, consists of rich, heavily-timbered bottoms and rolling prairie of great fertility. That portion which borders on the Kansas River, it is confidently asserted by competent judges, can not be surpassed in the world. The timber is of large growth, and consists of the best kinds, while the soil is uniformly about six feet deep, and produces the finest crops. The Indians occupy the eastern portion of the Reserve, with some few settlements on the Stranger, and one on the Grasshopper.

There are facilities for water-power on the Stranger. There is an Indian mill on the Grasshopper. The Delawares number about 600 persons, of whom one half, perhaps, have farms or homesteads; while the remaining portion either roam at large in idle ease, or domicil with their more fortunate fellow-members. This Reserve embraces four hundred square miles, or sixteen hundred quarter sections. One fourth of this Territory would amply provide for the comfortable maintenance of the tribe, and therefore, as it borders on the most densely settled section of Kansas, and is greatly coveted and needed by the whites, there can be no manner of doubt that it will soon be legally thrown open for pre-emption.

THE POTTAWATTOMIE RESERVE.

This Reserve is thirty miles square. The greater portion of it lies on the north side of the Kansas River, about sixty miles from its mouth. It is intersected by Soldier and Vermillion creeks. The general features are the same as those of the Delaware Reservation, with the exception that there is less timber and more bottom land. The Pottawattomies are divided into two tribes—the civilized portion occupying the northern side of the river. St. Mary's Mission is situated on this Reserve. It is under the charge of Father Duerinck, and is conducted by the Jesuits. It is a noble monument to them. The Indians, whom they have instructed in the arts of agriculture and civilized life, are as intelligent, and have as comfortable homes, as the pioneer whites. The Catholic Mission Farm, in one year, cultivated sixty acres of oats, forty of corn, and six of potatoes. Their horned stock number 250 head—80 cows, 15 yoke of oxen, 40 two-year-old steers; the balance, young cattle raised at the Mission.

The uncivilized portion of the Pottawattomies live in the rudest style, are filthy, lazy, and ignorant; but they claim (as we were informed by the Indian interpreter) that they are the lineal descendants of the lost tribe of Israel. Our private opinion is, that they belong to that extensive tribe, one member of which—a dealer in the ole clo' line of business—was addressed by the poet Coleridge in these thrilling words: "Son of Abraham, thou art offensive; son of Isaac, thou stinkest; son of Jacob, thou smellest foully!"

The civilized Pottawattomies are in favor of selling a portion of their immense Reservation. The Israelitish faction oppose this policy. This Reserve embraces 900 square miles, or 3,600 quarter-section farms.

THE KICKAPOO RESERVE.

This fine tract of land lies along the banks of the Grasshopper and its tributaries, about twenty-five miles west of the town of Sumner. It is well timbered, and the soil is excellent. It is twelve miles wide by twenty miles in length. The Kickapoos lately removed here. They are rapidly improving their lands and acquiring the habits of white men. The natural result of this advancement is dismemberment and amalgamation.

SAC AND FOX RESERVE.

The Sac and Fox Reserve lies on the Osage River, about forty miles southwest of Lawrence. It is thirty miles long by twenty miles in width. The tribe occupy but a small portion of this fine body of land. The surrounding country is densely settled by squatters, who pant after these fertile acres as the hart panteth after the waterbrooks—and a little more so. Its fate is sealed. By government intervention, or in spite of it, these Indians will be driven off or compelled to sell.

THE NEW YORK INDIAN RESERVE.

This tract in Southern Kansas is 24 miles north and south by over 100 east and west. It was set apart as a home for the remains of the Seven Nations, who formerly inhabited Western New York, some twenty-five years ago. The treaty gave the Indians five years to remove. At this time not a dozen families have complied with this provision. The land is very generally occupied by white men, more particularly along the streams. The title is yet uncertain, as some of the Indians have become possessed with the idea that mere visiting and staking out their "claims" was all that is required. A number have been on at various times, and returned to their homes in New York, where many of them are among the most respected citizens. The government seems to lean to the interpretation of the treaty given by the squatters; for it has located a land office, post-offices, and laid out roads thereon, which is never done upon what are known as Indian Reservations. Several large towns are located on this tract, including Fort Scott and Humboldt. Little doubts exist but the Department will declare settlements legal thereon.*

THE OSAGE RESERVE

Is the extreme southern Reservation, bordering, as it does, on the Indian Territory. It is 50 miles north and south by 150 east and west, and contains within its borders a fertile, well-timbered, and valuable mineral region.

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* Since the above was written, Congress has passed an act declaring these lands open for settlement.

The Neosho and Verdigris rivers run through it. It is now occupied by the Osage Indians, a completely uncivilized tribe, except in their love of whisky and tobacco. They begin to feel uncomfortable under the pressure of settlements around them, and are anxious to "sell out" and move farther west—where to there, God only knows, for the gold discoveries will soon cause this, the favorite hunting-grounds and last home of the aboriginal race, to be coveted by the white man. Where to? is the question by the red man and his friends, the answer to which, on the part of the remorseless Western squatter and speculator, may be found in the following sentence: "Anywhere! anywhere! out of the world!"

THE KANSAS RESERVE,

Occupied by the Kaws—the filthiest, most cunning, and cowardly of all the Kansas tribes—is 20 miles square, situated on the head waters of the Neosho. Council Grove, a celebrated trading post on the Santa Fé road, is situated on this Reserve. Its situation makes it coveted. Already the Indian title is disputed; *flaws* have been found in the treaty, and before long the Kaws will be among the things of the past.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Directly south of Fort Scott lies a tract, 24 miles east and west by 50 north and south, known by the above name. It is owned by the Cherokee Nation, in the Territory south of Kansas. They have expressed their willingness to sell, though some difficulty exists as to terms. It is being rapidly settled, however, by emigrants. These Indian Reservations embrace a Territory of 21,060 square miles—8,369,600 acres—capable of sustaining, at the lowest calculation, one hundred thousand souls. The hungry

Saxon, never satisfied with territory, is already lustily crying out for them. "The interests of Kansas," says a Territorial journal, "demand that they should take active steps to reclaim this vast Territory from the control of the Indians, and deliver it into the hands of the white man, who will cultivate it, improve it, and make it subservient to the general prosperity of our country. We do not counsel any disregard of the rights of Indians. Let the government take the land, and pay them a fair price; then throw it open for pre-emption."

VI.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN KANSAS.

[COUNTIES.] [TOWNS.]

Doniphan.—Doniphan, Geary City, Palermo, Petersburg, Elwood, Wathena, Columbus, Iowa Point, White Cloud, Highland, TROY.

Brown.—Hamlin, Powhattan, Hiawatha, Peytonville, Sabetha.

Nemaha.—RICHMOND, Seneca, Central City, Merrimack, Sylvan.

Marshall.—PALMETTO.

Washington.

Clay.

Riley.—MANHATTAN, Millard, Ogden, Taurome, Junction City, Kansas Falls.

Pottawattomie.—City Point, Louisville, St. George, Juniette, St. Mary's Mission.

Calhoun.—Holton, Bellevue, Mount Florence, Kansopolis, Indianola, Wyoming.

Jefferson.—Jefferson, Osawkee, Oskaloosa, Grasshopper Falls, Hardsville, Midway, Pleasant Hill.

Atchison—ATCHISON, Sumner, Port William, Kennekuk, Mount Pleasant, Monrovia, Pardee, Oceana, Lancaster, Huron, Helena, Perry, Carlisle.

Leavenworth.—LEAVENWORTH, Delaware, Kickapoo, Easton, Alexandria, Weimar, Quindaro, Wyandotte.

Johnson.—Spring Hill, Lanesville, Gardiner, Oxford, OLATHE, Shawnee, Lexington, De Soto, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Monticello, Chilton.

Douglas.—LAWRENCE, Prairie City, Baldwin, Palmyra, Blackjack, Bloomington, Clinton, Twin Mound, Willow Springs, New Haven, Lecompton, Big Springs, Brooklyn, Franklin, Eudora.

Shawnee.—Washington, TECUMSEH, Topeka, Brownsville, Baptist Mission, Dayton, Wakamsa, Waterloo.

Richardson.—Waubonsé, Alma, Wilmington, Burlingame.

Davis.—Ashland, Zeandale, Riley City.

*Dickinson.**

Wise.—Cottonwood Falls, Council Grove.

Breckenridge.—Emporia, AMERICUS, Forest Hill, Toledo, Alton, Waterloo, Kangaroo Center, Cahola.

Weller.—Superior.

Franklin.—Minneola, Centropolis, Ottawa, Ohio City; Agency—Middletown, Lewanoc.

Lykins.—Ossawattomie, Stanton, PAOLA, Peoria, Indianapolis, Mine Creek.

Linn—Moneka, Mound City, Potosi, PARIS, Keokuk, Centerville, Harmonia, Battle Hill.

Anderson.—Greeley, SHANNON, Garnett, Hyatt, Canton, Ianthe, Rochester, Mount Gilead, Cresco, Watertown, Fountain, Liberty.

Coffey.—Burlington, LEROY, Florence, Hampden, Ottumwa, California, Neosho City, Neosho Falls, Scott-town, Nashville, Oread.

Madison.—Madison Center, Conway, Plymouth

Butler.—Chelsea.

Hunter.—Eldorado.

Greenwood.

Woodson.—Pleasant Grove, Belmont, Nicaragua.

Allen.—Humboldt, Cofachique, Fredonia, Jamesville, Carlisle, Edonia, FORT SCOTT, Baysville, Mapleton.

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* There are new settlements located in the valley of the Smoky Hill whose names we do not know.

Bourbon.—Marmaton, Osage City, Sprattsville.

Arapahoe.—On the Smoky Hill: Buchanan and Salina, Republican Fork, Bachelder. In the Gold Regions: Montana, Auraria, St. Charles, and Denver City. Trading Posts: St. Vrain's Fort, on the South Platte River, and Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas River.

Counties included in Osage and Cherokee Indian Reservations: Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn, McGee.*

The emigrant will observe that in many counties the name of the county seat is not distinguished; the reason for this will be found in the fact, that the confusion existing in the legislative enactments of the Territory has caused equally conflicting titles to the honor of being the seat of government.

All the towns are not included in this list, simply because it was impossible to find out the location and name of a vast number. Towns in Kansas spring up as fast as toads in a mud-puddle after a summer shower.

VII.

TOWNS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER IN KANSAS.

The first town in Kansas seen by the traveler on passing up the Missouri River from St. Louis, is

WYANDOTTE.

It is situated on the north bank of the Kansas River, at the confluence of that stream with the Missouri. It was laid out, in the spring of '57, upon what was formerly a portion of the Wyandotte Reservation. The town-site contains about 690 acres. The population numbers 2,000, and there are between 4 and 500 buildings within the city limits. Its position at the entrance to the Kansas valley must make it a point of considerable commercial importance. It is well laid out; has a levee, which is being made permanent by a large outlay of capital; a large number of stores of all kinds, wholesale, retail, and commission houses; several hotels; four steam saw-mills; several shingle, lath, and planing machines; three brick yards; two printing-offices, from which are issued the *Western Argus* and *Commercial Gazette*, weekly. There are organized churches of the Presbyterians, Methodists, both North and South, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; also a Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodge; three School and Mercantile Library associations. A daily stage runs to Lawrence, fare $3, distance 36 miles; to Leavenworth, 22 miles, fare $2; also a tri-weekly to Fort Scott, Ossawattomie, and other points in Southern Kansas. A free, double-track bridge, 1,200 feet in length, is being erected across the Kansas River. This will bring Wyandotte in connection with all Southern Kansas, and be of great commercial importance. The vicinity of the city, for a distance of twelve miles, is densely wooded. For building purposes, abundance of good gray limestone and sandstone is found; also excellent brick clay. Wyandotte deserves the attention of the merchant, mechanic, and speculator, as it will doubtless be a place of importance.

QUINDARO,

Three miles from the last point, was located in the winter of '56, on what was also a portion of Wyandotte Reserve. Its name was given in compliment to Mrs. Guthrie, a Wyandotte, and daughter of a chief; it signifies a bundle of sticks, and is typical of union or strength. Charles Robinson, and other prominent Free-State Kansans, are members of the company. It contains a population of 800, several fine stone blocks for warehouses, a large and well-kept hotel; a printing-office, from which is issued the *Chindowan*, weekly. Also, a good school-house and two handsome church edifices, used by the Congregationalists and Methodists. A daily stage to Lawrence, 34 miles, fare $3; to Leavenworth, 20 miles, fare $2. A steam ferry connects with Parkville, Mo. The population is largely made up of emigrants from the Atlantic States. There are steam saw-mills, shingle, lath, and planing machines, and a machine-shop, projected by Judge Wright, formerly of Indiana.

DELAWARE,

Situated six miles below Leavenworth, is the third landing above the Kansas River. It was laid out, early in '55, by a party from Missouri, and stagnated from that time till the spring of '57, when large purchases were made by a Lawrence company. At present it is standing still, if not retrograding, its advantages seeming to be its nearness to the interior, being only twenty-eight miles from Lawrence, and the location of the *Penitentiary* here by the Legislature of '57. However, as there is "nary a red" in the treasury to build this institution with, it may be questionable what advantage Delaware will derive therefrom. Its history is somewhat interesting. It was made the county seat of Leavenworth County during the days of Border Ruffian rule. Several places contested the *honor*, but the enterprising citizens of Delaware were enabled, by keeping the polls open, voting twice, and importing from the neighboring State, to outstrip their rivals. The county seat was removed to Leavenworth City by the same Legislature that located the Penitentiary here. Doubtless they thought the locality was in need of such an institution. Delaware was the head-quarters of South Carolina rangers during the troubles. Its population now is principally from the Fre States. There is a steam saw-mill and other mills, school-house, church, and printing-office, though th *Free State*, formerly published, is now suspended.

LEAVENWORTH

Is the present commercial metropolis of Kansas. It is bu four years old, and contains a population of 10,000, whic is rapidly increasing. The growth of Leavenworth ha indeed been surprising, equaling the most fabulous stat ments yet made of the wonderful growth of Western citie

It is the fourth landing on the Kansas, thirty-nine mile above the confluence of that river with the Missouri, an three miles below Fort Leavenworth, which is now, an will in all probability remain for many years, the princ pal supply post for frontier posts of the West. This early drew the attention of speculators, and, in spite of the fact that the land was the property of the Delaware Indians, a settlement was made here as soon as the Territory was organized. The illegality of the location, rendering, as it did, the titles insecure, for a long time was a drawback to the town; but since the sale by the Department in '57, and the consequent purchase of the town-site, Leavenworth has progressed with great rapidity. The landing is good, the country around accessible, and the scenery in the vicinity among the most attractive in the Territory. It is 30 miles northeast of Lawrence, 50 miles from Topeka, 104 miles from Manhattan, 58 miles north of Ossawattomie, 28 miles above the mouth of Kansas River, and 180 miles from St. Louis. It is secured by a rock-bound bluff, and extends along the river for the distance of a mile.

The city is laid out in blocks (of 32 lots each), with streets running in parallel lines north and south, intersected by others running east and west; the former named after the ordinal numbers, and the latter after various Indian tribes. They are 60 and 61 feet wide. Lots are 24 feet front by 125 deep. The first building was completed and occupied September 15th, 1854. In January, 1856, there were 307 buildings, and there are now within the city limits 1,300 buildings—the number erected during the past year being not less than 400. Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddells, the government contractors, have the principal portion of their immense business located here. Some idea of its importance may be gathered from the statement, that their profits from the contracts of the past year will exceed a million and a half of dollars. The following figures will show its value even more conclusively:—Number of buildings occupied by the firm, 12; trains sent out from March to June, inclusive, 93—

26 wagons to a train, 2,468; oxen, 332—30,876; mules, 4—372; men, 30—2,790; clerks, superintendents, mechanics, etc., 205. The wages paid to these men average $160 each, and will amount to $650,000. Add to this the salaries of 90 home employés, at $600 each per annum, making $114,000, and we will have nearly $800,000 paid out by one firm for wages in this city, Add to this the immense amount annually paid out by the War Department at Fort Leavenworth, for the necessary expenses of this post, and the supplying of the various stations in New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, and Oregon.* From these figures some idea may be gained of the commercial importance of this point.

There are five common schools, one high school, one female seminary, commercial college, several churches and organized societies of the Methodist churches South and North, O. S. Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Lutheran, Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. There are two Masonic lodges, two Odd Fellows, one Sons of Malta, one Good Templars; six printing-offices, issuing three daily and six weekly newspapers: Daily and Weekly *Times*, *Ledger*, and *Journal*; Weekly *Kansas Herald*; Daily and Weekly *Observer* (German), and *L'Estafette du Kansas*, weekly (French).

Land ranges high in the vicinity—from $100 to $300 per acre. Lots in the business portion of the city, in proportion, according to eligibility. Numerous additions have been made to the original site, until the present city limits inclose an area of two square miles. Stages run in all directions to the interior, daily and otherwise. A large flouring-mill has just gone into operation; also, a machine-shop and foundery. Telegraphic communication is open to the Atlantic cities. Stages are running in connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at Stewardsville, 40 miles west of St. Joseph. A railroad is projected to the same point, as also one to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, running through and connecting Leavenworth with Southern Kansas. The wants of Leavenworth are such as are usual in all large and growing cities. Mechanics and merchants of all kinds will find openings here. The professional man had better seek some other opening. In October of last year there were not less than 71 lawyers and 88 doctors here. Leavenworth offers inducements to emigrants to the gold regions for outfitting equal to any point. It will doubtless be one of the principal points of departure. The newspapers of Leavenworth claim what is known as the Central as the best route. This is from here to Fort Riley by the Military Road, and up the valleys of the Smoky Hill and Republican, the first named being the one generally advised.

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* Disbursements at Fort Leavenworth for six months ending June 30, Quartermaster's Department, $1,775,226 44; Commissary, Pay and Ordnance Departments, $750,000.

KICKAPOO,

A small village, seven miles above Leavenworth, located in a ravine, living on the Government Land Office located here, and known for nothing but the stupendous election frauds committed by its citizens during the late elections on the Lecompton Constitution. It contains 400 inhabitants.

THE GREAT BEND TOWNS.

From 25 to 30 miles above Fort Leavenworth occurs the Great Western Bend of the Missouri River, in which it is supposed that the commercial metropolis of Kansas will be situated. The Missouri is now, and for many years must be, the natural highway of Far-Western commerce. Inasmuch, then, as the steamer landings at the Great Bend are the farthest points inland, and as the expense of transportation to the interior will be less from there than from any other Territorial stopping-places, it is reasonable to infer that an important commercial city will grow up therein.

Three towns are contending for this—Sumner, Atchison, and Doniphan City. Their advantages are nearly equal. Atchison, at present, is the largest place, but it is the oldest also; Doniphan has undoubtedly the finest town site on the river; but Sumner, with a rather poor site, has a Yankee population of untiring energy and unbounded enterprise and liberality. It is simply a question, therefore, of energy and cash. The contest will be practically ended before next New Year's Day. Atchison will kill Sumner, or Sumner will "head off" Atchison; for these two towns are too close together to permit both of them to live, especially as they are within the limits of the same county, and in sight of each other's landing. As for Doniphan City, an energetic town company, whom political differences need not prevent from working together harmoniously, and fifty thousand or one hundred thousand dollars in cash, might enable it, even now, to give its competitors a hard struggle; but, unless it can secure these aids, it will remain what it now is.

SUMNER.—From a circular issued by the Sumner Town Company we make the following extracts. It is signed by the President and Secretary, who refer the public, in regard to the responsibility of the parties engaged in building up the town, to Hon Marcus I. Parrott, M. C.; Hon. R. I. Atkinson, Third Auditor, Washington; C. W. Forbush, Esq., 169 Pearl Street, Boston; Joseph S. Farnum, Quinsigamond Bank, Worcester, Mass.; E. P. Lewis, Esq., Pa., and other eminent men of business and position in different parts of the country. All that is said in the account of Atchison relative to its eligibility for an outfitting point will apply to Sumner.

Sumner, situated at the great western bend of the Missouri River, sixty miles above the mouth of Kansas River, first sprang into existence in April, 1857. Since then, from an unbroken forest it has become one of the most flourishing towns of the Western frontier, with a population of 800; eight stores, a publishing-office, three steam-mills, three hotels—one large brick capacious enough to accommodate 350 persons, a public school, one church, and another in process of construction. The original proprietors of the city, under an organization called the Sumner Company, are determined to pursue a generous and liberal policy, and to that end offer every inducement to business men, mechanics, and capitalists, respectfully inviting all classes seeking homes in the West, or good investment for capital, to visit Sumner before locating elsewhere, feeling assured that the great natural advantages of its position will become apparent upon examination. Persons bound for any point in the interior of Kansas, and those in pursuit of farming lands, will find Sumner the most advantageous point of debarkation on the river. It is surrounded by one of the finest bodies of land in the Union, which will always be convenient to a cash market, and must increase steadily and rapidly in value for many years. Mechanics and working-men of every class will find employment at highly remunerative rates in Sumner and its vicinity. Through tickets to Sumner may be obtained at the principal railroad offices in the United States, and of Messrs. Simmons & Leadbeater, 22 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Buildings for carriage, wagon, agricultural implements, machine-shops, and foundery are in process of erection here, to be conducted by the Messrs. Wood, well known in New England for their energy in the same line.

"ATCHISON," says *Freedom's Champion*, "is now admitted to be the best natural site for a city on the Missouri River. It is at the center of the river border of Kansas, is midway between St. Joseph and Leavenworth, being thirteen miles west of each, and is at the extreme point of the Great Western Bend of the Missouri River, making it the nearest and best point for the Utah, California, and Oregon trade and emigration. * * * It is already a place of heavy trade, having twenty-two stores, and the demand not half supplied.

"It has erected and in operation a steam flouring-mill, planing and sash manufactory, saw-mills, brewery, and the best stone levee on the Missouri. A steam-ferry plies regularly, connecting with the opposite shore of the Missouri, giving emigrants the best and most convenient crossing north of the Kansas River.

"The stock is now taken, and a railroad connection will be made at St. Joseph with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, by the time the latter is completed, thus making it the western terminus of that road.

"Mechanics and laborers are greatly needed, as a large number of buildings are in progress of erection, and others under contract, awaiting hands and lumber.

"Emigrants and travelers can procure ready conveyance to all parts of the Territory. The principal property-holders are determined to sell at prices to suit the times, and place property within the reach of all. Hotel accommodations equal to any city in the West.

"Building-stone, good sand, and superior clay for brick in great abundance.

"Timber for fuel and lumber abundant, and extensive beds of coal of superior quality already opened within a mile of the town."

Atchison is the largest place in Kansas above Leavenworth City. It has the only bank in the Territory—the Kansas Valley Bank—which is now established on a permanent basis. It supports, also, one of the best papers in Kansas—*Freedom's Champion*—and a weekly journal printed in the German language. It was founded by Stringfellow, Abel, and other prominent Missourians, but has now a Free-State population and character.

The business done at Atchison, this summer, for the West—fitting out trains for Salt Lake and Santa Fé—has been truly immense, and has tended greatly to increase its population, trade, and the price of lots. Atchison, also, is a county town.

We learn that the overland mail to and from Salt Lake City starts from here regularly, at the commencement of the present year, instead of St. Joseph, as formerly.

A line of stages starts from this point to Pike's Peak. A steamboat runs regularly to St. Joseph, in connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

DONIPHAN.—The subjoined extracts are from an account of this place from the pen of Gen. Jas. H. Lane, who is one of the prominent members of the town company:

"Doniphan is situated on the Missouri, thirty miles above Fort Leavenworth, at the Great Bend of the river, exactly midway between the mouth of the Kaw and the Kansas and Nebraska boundary line. It is situated near the confluence of the Independence Creek and the Missouri River. Deer Creek and Rock Creek enter the Independence a short distance above its mouth, and thus furnish good natural road-beds, with easy grades, in every direction into the interior of the country. The valleys through which the river runs embrace large districts of the finest bottom-lands in the West. There are four natural roads leading from Doniphan out into the surrounding country —Deer Creek, rising in the southwest, Independence Creek in the west, Rock Creek in the northwest, and Spring Creek in the north. Doniphan is situated in a district of timbered land, more extensive and of better quality than is elsewhere to be found on the Missouri River. Owing to this fact, lumber is sold by the Doniphan mills at a lower figure than at any other point in Kansas. Two extensive saw-mills are in operation.

Doniphan is distant from St. Joseph twenty miles; from Topeka, fifty miles; from Lawrence, sixty miles; from Manhattan, eighty miles; from Iowa Point, twenty-two miles by land, while it is ninety-five miles to the same place by water. This is owing to the great bend of the river, which extends into the heart of the county, and makes Doniphan, which is situated on its most western boundary, the natural and nearest trading and landing post for all the surrounding country. It often happens, when water is low, that heavy draft boats have to reload here in order to get over Smith's bar, thus making Doniphan the great dépôt for up-river commerce. Doniphan, it is admitted by every one, has the best rock-bound landing and the best town-site on the Missouri River anywhere above St. Louis. It has running through it a fine stream of water, which, by a trifling outlay, which will soon be expended, can be made to flow through five of the principal streets. A wealthy company has been chartered for the construction of a railroad for St. Joseph, through Doniphan to Topeka, connecting the Missouri and Kansas rivers. The stock is subscribed—ten per cent. paid in. That part of it from St. Joseph to Doniphan will be completed as soon as the connection is made with Hannibal. Lots can be purchased at Doniphan on more liberal terms than at any other town on the Missouri River.

We say to the emigrant, come to Doniphan before you locate; believing, as we do, that it is destined to be the great commercial emporium of Upper Missouri. The population of this place is about 1,000.

THE COUNTRY BEHIND THEM.

In a eulogistic—rather ecstatic—notice of Atchison and its advantages, the *Squatter Sovereign* once gave the following description of the farming region of the Great Bend. It applies equally, of course, to the country around Sumner, Atchison, and Doniphan, and as much of it as is quoted here is still correct.

"The surrounding country is as beautiful and fertile as any lands in Kansas, and Kansas lands are among the richest of the world. In the States, the richest lands are the bottom-lands of the streams, while as a general rule 'second bottoms' and uplands are of inferior quality. Such is not the case here. Where you find bottom-lands with the streams, they are always rich, usually deep black loam or muck, intermixed with sand. But upon the highest elevations of the 'rolling prairie' are to be found lands just as fertile, and composed of the same ingredients. The 'bluff lands' along the course of streams are not so fertile, in consequence of a large admixture of clay: yet in some countries they would be accounted the best of lands, being adapted to the production of corn, wheat, etc., in great abundance. The black lands are generally devoted to the culture of hemp, which is perhaps the most profitable crop that the farmer can raise Immediately about the town of Atchison the lands are of the clay and sand composition; but three to four miles back commence the black lands so eagerly sought after by farmers desiring a rich soil. On the opposite side of the river the bottom extends back four and a half miles. At present the land is covered by a dense growth of timber, consisting of cotton-wood, mulberry, ash, elm, etc. The land is of the finest quality, and adapted to the growth of all the crops usual to the Western country. In Ohio and Indiana, the Miami and Wabash bottoms are regarded as the richest lands to be found, but the drawback to their enjoyment has been the sickness incident to their malarious bottoms. Here in Kansas are millions of acres of land awaiting the hand of the cultivator, equally fertile, and entirely free from all local causes of disorder. To those desirous of engaging in agriculture, these lands hold out an invitation difficult to resist."

These towns and this region will soon be the theater of brisk and daring speculations. Hence we have permitted the friends of each town to speak for their own place.

GEARY CITY

Is situated two or three miles above Doniphan, but has no advantages over it. It has a poor site, lies situated too far out for an interior trade, has no steam ferry, nor rich citizens, nor other means of rapid growth—nothing to support it but a strata of good clay, "fit for the potter's use." It is not likely to increase in numbers. Population 300 or 400. It is what is called a speculator's town.

PETERSBURG is situated three or four miles above Geary "City." It, also, is a great city—a great speculators' "city." It consists of—one hut.

PALERMO is the next point. It is three miles in a direct line from St. Joseph, and eight miles by river. It was located by some Missouri speculators early in 1855; in the spring of '57 large purchases were made by a Free-

State company. Since then the town has steadily progressed. It now contains about 500 inhabitants—150 buildings; a large steam, saw, and flouring mill; several stores; a printing-office, from which is issued the Palermo *Leader*; a good hotel, and school-house. The hopes of the proprietors, as to the future prosperity of their town, are based upon a projected railroad, the St. Joseph and Topeka, terminating here. A charter has been granted, and a large amount of stock taken.

Elwood, opposite St. Joseph, was laid in the spring of '57, on the site of Roseport. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants, a large number of buildings, a fine hotel, three saw-mills; several shingle, planing, and lath machines; a number of stores, and a printing-office, from which the *Kansas Press* is issued weekly. It aims to be the rival of St. Joseph, and should it become important, will derive its value from its vicinity to that city. No doubt would exist of its future, but for the lowness of the site, the town being built on what but a few years since was the bed of the Missouri River. It is very low and flat, and will require a very large amount of expenditure capital to secure it against inundations. This difficulty overcome, Elwood will be a point of great commercial importance.

Above this and the next point there are a number of town-sites; whether there is anything in the shape of improvements, the writer can not tell.

Iowa Point is about thirty miles from Elwood, and consequently the same distance from St. Joseph, the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. It contains a population of several hundred, a number of enterprising merchants, a good school, etc. A daily line of stages from Leavenworth, connecting there with the stages in connection with the Pacific Railroad, have their stopping-place here. It is an enterprising place, was laid out in '55 by Southern men, but is now principally in Free-State hands.

Highland, an enterprising village near this point and White Cloud, is the seat of a projected college under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. One wing of the building is under process of erection. A newspaper, *The Highlander*, is published here.

White Cloud.—This is the last point—being but two miles from the Nebraska line in Kansas—on the Missouri River. It was located in the summer of '57, and now contains 500 inhabitants, five stores, a printing-office, from which is issued weekly a *live* paper, the *Kansas Chief*; also a good school. Good coal is found here, also iron ore, limestone, and abundance of excellent timber. The landing is a good rock one. We gather these items from the *Chief*.

VIII.

INTERIOR TOWNS OF KANSAS.

FINDING it impossible to notice one tenth of the many settlements, the writers content themselves with giving such facts as they are cognizant of, or have forwarded to them from reliable sources.

LAWRENCE is located on the south side of the Kansas River, about forty miles from its mouth. It is the most important interior town, and bids fair to become one of the wealthiest cities. Its early settlement, fine location, and the interest excited by the prominent part taken by her citizens in the political troubles, have all tended to bring about this result. The city is picturesquely located and surrounded on all sides with lovely scenery. This region might properly be called the Garden of the West. It is the county seat of Douglass County, contains about 3,500 inhabitants, and between five and six hundred buildings. It has the finest hotel in the Territory, built on the site of the Free-State hotel destroyed by U. S. Marshal Donaldson's Border Ruffian posse on the 21st of May, 1856, when the town was entered by 700 armed men, the printing-presses destroyed, the hotel burned down, and the town sacked. Lawrence has, in addition to this, been twice invested by a hostile force—in December, '55, by a body of 2,000 Missourians, under Sheriff Jones, and in September, '56, by a body of 2,700, under Gen. Reid, of Independence, Mo. The interposition of Gov. Geary, on the latter occasion, prevented a conflict. Gov. Robert J. Walker also invested it. in the summer of '57 with a portion of the U. S. army, in consequence of the citizens being desirous of establishing a voluntary municipal organization. This, known as the Scavenger War, caused no bloodshed, and brought no laurels to the parties concerned. These circumstances, combined with natural advantages and the enterprise of its citizens, have made Lawrence a place of great importance.

There are a number of fine buildings erected and under way. There are four church buildings, and eight organized religious societies, viz : Congregationalist, Unitarian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Swedenborgian, Christian, and Catholic. There is an excellent free, high, and primary school. Two weekly papers are published here—*Republican* by T. D. Thatcher & Co., and the *Herald of Freedom* by G. W. Brown. From this point a number of daily, tri-weekly, and weekly stages connect with the principal towns. There are daily mail stages to Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Quindaro, Topeka, Tecumseh, Lecompton, Kansas City, Mo. ; tri-weekly, to Ossawattomie, Fort Scott, Humboldt, and all other points in Southern Kansas ; weekly, to Emporia, Burlingame, and Southwestern Kansas generally ; also to Sumner. Distances—Leavenworth, 82 miles ; Wyandotte, 35 ; Quindaro, 33 ; Delaware, 28 ; Topeka, 25 ; Lecompton, 12 ; Fort Scott, 80 ; Ossawattomie, 40 ; Hyatt, 50 ; Humboldt, 75 ; Atchison and Sumner, 45 ; Manhattan, 90 ; Salina, 150 ; Emporia, 75 ; Burlington, 65 ; Eldorado, 120.

There are a large number of merchants, wholesale and retail—commission, provision, groceries, dry goods, etc. ; two saw-mills ; a flouring-mill in operation ; foundery and machine-shop, several shingle and planing machines, two sash factories, three wagon and carriage ditto—one of them on a large scale—several smithies, five hotels, and a soap and candle manufactory. A good opening offers for a bookbinder to establish himself; also, a paper-mill and tannery are wanted. An agricultural implement manufactory is needed. Mechanics and laborers of all kinds will succeed here. Skilled labor gets from $2 to $3 per day; common labor, $1 50. A large number will probably outfit from here to the gold regions, and business will be brisk. There are two lodges of Good Templars, one of Masons, and one of Odd Fellows organized here. The pioneer emigrants were mostly from New England, and that element is very marked in the community. The town-site contains 640 acres. The lots are 50 by 117 feet. Streets are 80 feet wide, with the exception of Massachusetts, which is 100. The land in Douglass County is all taken. It can be purchased at from $3 to $100 per acre, according to location. Lawrence is a good point for the emigrant to go to, if he is seeking information relative to any section of Kansas. The following price current we copy from the *Republican:*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.	
Flour, extra, per sack ..	$4 00
" superfine	3 75
Hams, best sug. c'd, p. lb.	14
Bacon, sides.............	12
Beef, fresh..............	8 to 9
Butter, fresh............	30 to —
Cheese	14 to —
Eggs, per dozen.........	15
Crackers, per bbl.	5 50
" per lb.	12½
Mackerel	12½
White Fish..............	10
Cod	9
Salt, per sack of 2 cwt...	3 50
" Dairy, per sack....	30
Manilla Rope, per lb....	20
Starch, by the box......	9
Wheat, per bush..	$1 25 to 1 50
Corn, new	30
Corn Meal...............	50 to 60
Potatoes	30 to 40
Apples, green....	$1 50 to 1 75
Candles, Star, per lb. ...	21 to 25
Molasses, N. O., per gal	56 to 70
Syrup, Golden.......	75 to 1 00
Sugar, brown, per lb. ...	10 to 12½
" crd and pd......	13½ to 14½
Rice.....................	7 to 8
Coffee, Rio..............	14 to 15
Teas	50 to 90
Tobacco..................	25 to 50
Cream Tartar	50
Soda, sup. carb.	8 to 12½
" Sal	7 to 10
Sorghum Syrup, per gal.	40 to 60

DRY GOODS, ETC.	
Sheetings, 4-4, brown ...	9 to 12
" " fine......	12 to 15
" " bl.	12½ to 20
Osnaburgs...............	13 to 20
Denims	11 to 15
Striped Shirtings	10½ to 13
Prints, best sty.	11 to 12½
" common	10
" cheap..........	7 to 9
De Laines	18 to 25

De Laines, wool	35 to 50
Carpeting, Hemp	4 to 50
" Ingrain	75 to 1 00
Paper Hangings, p. roll	15 to 40

SUNDRIES.

Oil, Linseed, per gal.	1 25
" Lard	1 25
White Lead, per 25 lbs.	2 50
" Zinc, "	3 25
Burning Fluid, per gal.	1 00
Nails, per lb.	5 to 8
Log Chains	10 to 12
Axes, "Yankee"	$1 25
Lumber Wagons	$75 to 100 00
Iron, com. Bar	5½ to 6
Coal, per bushel	35 to 40
Glass, 8-10, per 50 ft.	3 00
" 10-12, "	3 25
" 12-14, "	3 75
Boots, Stogie	$2 50 to 3 50
Calf	4 50 to 6 00
Sole Leather	35 to 38
Dry Hides, per lb.	8 to 10
Cranberries, per bbl.	15 00

The prices of horses, mules, work cattle, and wagons are about the same as mentioned in other localities.

TOPEKA is the second in importance of the interior towns. Its connection with the political difficulties of Kansas has tended to give it prominence. It was the second Free-State settlement—Lawrence being the first—and lies on the south bank of the Kansas River, about 75 miles from the mouth, 25 miles northwest of Lawrence, 75 east of Fort Riley, 50 northwest of Emporia, 55 from Leavenworth, and the same from Atchison and Sumner.

The town is one mile by one and a half miles in extent. The streets are 100 feet wide, running from Kansas River to Shunga-Nunga, or Red Horse, Creek. There are six avenues, each 130 feet wide. Lots are 75 by 150. Town shares, containing ten lots, average about $800 each; single lots, from $100 to $500 each.

It contains several large stone blocks, a number of stores, a printing-office (from which is issued the Topeka *Tribune*), two saw-mills, a grist-mill, lathe, planing, and shingle works, two brick-yards, and other conveniences. The Methodists and Congregationalists have church buildings. Two hotels have been erected, furnishing good accommodations at $4 per week. A scientific and literary association exists here, under the name of the Philomathic Institute. It possesses a small, though increasing, library.

Regular weekly meetings are held, at which discussions are had, papers are read, and lectures delivered.

Improved farms in the immediate vicinity of this place are valued as high as $8,000; at the distance of three or four miles, they are estimated at $400 to $800.

A traveler, passing through this region soon after the locating of the town, thus writes of the surrounding country:

"As we rode west from the high ground on the outskirts, we found ourselves in the midst of one of the most delightful farming countries I ever beheld; and often, as from some new point the landscape would present itself in a new and more attractive view, the exclamation would escape from one and another, 'How grand! What a glorious country!' Far to the south was the line of timber pointing out the path of the Wakarusa, a little rivulet now, but soon, when swollen with the spring rains, to be a mighty, impetuous river, coursing its way onward to join the Kansas below Lawrence. Nearer rises a high mound, named, probably on account of its imposing appearance and lofty grandeur, Webster Peak. To the north lies the valley of the Kansas, with its rich bottoms and heavy forests. All the intervening country, for many miles in extent, is one of the most rich and rolling prairies that I ever beheld. It can not be long ere the hand of industry and skill will convert this lovely country into an Eden."

Topeka is connected with Lawrence, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Mo., and Fort Riley by daily stages; Emporia and Sumner, weekly. A railroad has been chartered to connect with St. Joseph; also, to connect on the southwest with Emporia. A large amount of stock has been taken in the first-named project, the right of way secured, and a grant of land applied for.

LECOMPTON, situated midway between Lawrence and Topeka, on the Kansas River, is the present capital of the Territory. It derives its importance solely from this fact and the location there of the Land Office. This place gave its name to the Slave Constitution, which the people refused by 12,000 majority. It is hated and despised by a large majority of the citizens, and when Kansas becomes a State it will dwindle into utter insignificance. Congress appropriated $50,000 for Capitol buildings. The basement was built, and the remainder appropriated to furnish funds for the enslavement of the people.

TECUMSEH is a flourishing town on the south side of the Kansas River, near the California road. It is the county seat of Shawnee County. It is situated between Lawrence and Topeka, 20 miles west of the former, and 5 miles east of the latter. The town-site contains 320 acres, located on the dividing lines of Townships 11 and 12, and Ranges 16 and 17. The proximity of the river and of the Shunga-Nunga and Stinson's creeks, cause the vicinity to be exceedingly well wooded. On the town-site are quarries of the finest stone for building purposes; coal has been also found. The river affords sand and gravel for all purposes, and the limestone make excellent lime. There are a large number of buildings on the town-site, some of which are handsome structures. There is a good school and a church building. The Episcopal Church have located a college here. A handsome stone and iron bridge structure has been commenced. Distances, by ordinarily traveled roads, from Doniphan, 60 miles; Atchison, 60 miles; Leavenworth, 45 miles; Westport, 60 miles; Sac and Fox Agency, 85 miles; Osawattomie, 40 miles; Council Grove, 60 miles; Fort Riley, 65 miles; Nebraska Line, 75 miles; Southern Boundary Line, 135 miles.

OSSAWATTOMIE is situated in Lykins County, at the confluence of the Pottawattomie Creek and the Osage or Marias des Cygnes River. It was surveyed and located in 1855. It is surrounded by a heavy belt of timber, and is in the midst of one of the most fertile and densely-populated sections of Kansas. It is the third interior town of importance, contains a population of 1,000, has about 150 buildings on the town-site; a fine stone hotel is in process of erection; two church buildings are under contract; also a bridge over the Osage iRver. There is a steam saw-mill and a flouring-mill in process of erection; another saw-mill one mile and a half from town; two shingle machines, and one horse-power ditto. A salt-spring, yielding twelve per cent. salt, has been found at a depth of 70 feet from the surface. There are five general stores, one stove and tin shop, a druggist, clothier, jeweler, and other establishments. Lots are 50 by 150, and are sold at from thirty to two hundred dollars each. There are two blacksmiths' and one wagon shop. There is one school, and a good opening for the establishment of an academy. A cooper and saddler are wanted here. Farming lands can be obtained in this section at from $3 to $20 an acre, the latter being heavily timbered. Horses sell at from $50 to $150; oxen, $50 to $125 the yoke; and cows from $20 to $35 each. The soil is a heavy black loam; the water is hard; health generally good, though the town being rather low, ague is more prevalent than on the high prairie. There is good bituminous coal in the neighborhood. A weekly paper, the *Southern Kansas Herald*, is published here. There is preaching regularly by Rev. S. L. Adair, Congregationalist; Mr. Finch, Methodist; and Mr. Reed, Baptist. Lumber, oak, black walnut, and cotton-wood, from $25 to $35 per thousand feet. A tri-weekly stage, running between Kansas City, Mo., and Fort Scott, stops here over-night—fare to Kansas City, $5, distance about 45 miles; to Fort Scott, $4; tri-weekly line to Lawrence, fare $4, distance the same. Also a tri-weekly to Tipton, Mo., the present termination of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, fare $13, distance 162 miles. There is an abundance of good building materials in the vicinity. This place has suffered severely during the political troubles. It was attacked several times, and on August 30th, '56, was burned to the ground by a body of 400 Missourians, under the command of Gen. Reid, of Independence, Mo. Capt. John Brown, with a few men, made a gallant defense, and left a number killed and wounded on the ground. It has always been the center of an active and intelligent population. Its inhabitants are mostly from the Eastern and Middle States. The town-site contains over 400 acres, incluing that known as Wm. Chesnut's and C. A. Foster's additions. We are indebted to the *Herald* and Wm. Chesnut, Esq., for information, to whom emigrants will do well to apply.

MANHATTAN is located at the junction of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers. The rich prairies in the vicinity, and the nearness of a good market at Fort Riley for all the surplus stock of grain that may be raised, the purity of the streams, the abundance of living springs that well out upon the sides of the valleys, all offer strong inducements to those in search of desirable locations, here to establish themselves. Manhattan is 75 miles northwest of Lawrence, 125 miles from Kansas City, and 15 miles northeast of Fort Riley. There is a mail-stage from Leavenworth to this point. The Fort was, the past year, and probably will be for many years to come, a good market for all the produce that may be for sale, inasmuch as being a distributing post it will have need of large supplies. The

Commissary contracted the first season for 1,200 tons of hay, paying for the same $7 per ton on the ground, $12 delivered at the Fort. Land yields from three to four tons to the acre, and much of the grass was to be had for the cutting.

The town and suburbs embrace about 1,400 acres, which have been regularly platted. The main street is 100 feet, and the others 60 feet wide. Several parks or squares have been laid out in different sections of the town. The house-lots are 50 feet front by 150 in depth.

Manhattan has the Kansas River on the south and the Big Blue on the east; the latter empties into the former near the town. The Kansas is a muddy stream, but the Blue is filled with clear, pure water. From Blue Mont, at the north, a splendid view may be had of the town, the rivers, and the neighboring region. By a circuitous bend of the Kansas, an extensive peninsula has been formed south of the town, which is admirably calculated for a stock farm: and by a bend of the Blue, first to the west and then to the south, aided by the Kansas River, another peninsula is formed east of the town, bounded on the north and west by the Blue, and on the south by the Kansas. Here, for a long period, were the head-quarters of the Kaw Indians, and so continued to be until 1840, when by a sudden rise of the river, an inundation was caused, resulting in the loss of many lives and the destruction of much property, on account of which the place was abandoned.

A wagon-road, hence to Nebraska City, has been completed, distance 115 miles. Overland immigrants, through Iowa, are recommended to select this route, as it will lead them directly to the Big Blue region, one of the most desirable portions of the Territory. The town title is secured by two Wyandotte *Floats*, which puts the title beyond dispute. Two ferries are in operation upon the Kansas and Big Blue rivers.

The settlement contains a large structure as a town hall, twenty Cincinnati built houses, and others of "domestic manufacture," several stores, a good house of entertainment, and a very superior saw and grist mill. A contract has been concluded for the erection of a Methodist church building; the Congregationalists have also a house in contemplation.

BURLINGAME.—This place is situated on the Great Santa Fé Road, which runs directly through it, east and west. It is 40 miles southwest of Lawrence, 90 west of Wyandotte, 20 south of Topeka, 30 northeast of Emporia, 40 east of Council Grove. It contains about 50 buildings, 250 inhabitants; a steam saw, grist, and flouring mill; a blacksmith shop, two hotels, and several stores. The Santa Fé semi-monthly mail runs through here to and from Westport, Mo. A weekly stage to and from Emporia to Lawrence passes through, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water, limestone for building, and excellent coal and timber lumber, consisting principally of cotton-wood, oak, and walnut, from from $25 to $35 per 1,000 feet. Land brings $5 to $8 per acre. There are plenty of prairie claims not yet occupied, within a few miles of the settlement. The inhabitants are principally from the Middle and Eastern States. The place was formerly known as Council City. There is good school and regular religious service.

EMPORIA.—We subjoin the following account of this town from a letter forwarded to us by P. B. Plumb, Esq., editor of the *Kansas News*. We will only add to it, that the emigrant will find this a fine location, it being very centrally situated. The valleys of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers are acknowledged to be one of the most fertile regions in Kansas. It is surrounded with large bodies of timber, and not only is the soil rich, but the scenery presents a continual feast to the lover of the picturesque and beautiful. The population is principally from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States.

"Emporia is situated in Section 15, of Township 19, Range 11 east. It was laid out in the summer of 1857, and now contains about 60 houses, with a population of 200. It is connected by lines of coaches with Topeka and Lawrence, on the Kansas River, running once in each week. There are five mail-routes centering here. There is in successful operation a good free school, with an average daily attendance of 30 scholars. There are no churches; but two—one of the Christian, and the other of the Congregational denomination—will be erected during the coming summer. The price of land, within five or ten miles, is from $3 to $10 per acre. Good claims can be taken at a distance of five or six miles from town. There are three dry goods and grocery stores, and one hardware and stove store; a good hotel, a tailor's shop, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, and a meat-market; a good saw-mill, and a weekly newspaper, the *Kansas News*.

"The *needs* of the town are as follows: carpenters, masons, two good shoemakers, a tailor, a cooper, three more dry goods and grocery stores, another good hotel, a good flouring-mill, a brickmaker, an earthenware establishment, a plow-maker, a good clothing store, a furniture shop, a lath and shingle machine, a good physician, a good lawyer, a good drug store, an iron store, a wagon factory, a bakery, eating-house, plenty of laborers, and a little capital. The lots in the town are 50 by 130 feet.

The principal streets, 100 feet wide; the others 80 feet. The town company are donating lots to persons who will improve them, and offering good inducements to mechanics and others to settle. Upward of fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sold here during the last year. Horses are worth from $100 to $200; work cattle, from $60 to $90; milk cows, from $25 to $35. Flour is worth $5 per cwt.; meal, 50 cents per bushel; corn, 80 cents; wheat, $1 25; beans, $2 50; butter, 25 cents per lb.; eggs, 20 cents per doz.; beef, 4 and 6 cents per lb.; lard, 10 cents; tallow, 12 cents; potatoes, 50 cents; hay, $4 a ton; pork, 7 cents per lb. The water is of limestone character; the soil is a dark rich loam, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, etc. One hundred bushels of corn, and fifty of wheat, have been raised to the acre during the last season. Carpenters are getting from $2 to $3 per day; day-laborers, $1 50. Coal is found in the vicinity. Emporia is distant 70 miles from Lawrence, 120 miles from Kansas City, 60 miles from Topeka, and 65 from Lecompton.

"Emporia is located between the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, six miles above their junction, and is surrounded by large bodies of timber. It is in the geographical center of what is known as Eastern Kansas. The country around it is well improved and healthy."

Brownville, in Shawnee County, was started in '55. Its population, 300; number of houses, 25; 2 hotels, 2 stores, blacksmith shop, saw-mill close to the town, and a school-house. Farms of 160 acres, lying contiguous to the town, have sold for $2,000. Two miles from it they can be purchased at from $800. There is a large amount of prairie in this section not yet occupied. It is located south of Topeka, 14 miles; distance from Lawrence, 38; Leavenworth, 70; Manhattan, 65. Lots are 150 by 50.

A share of ten lots is now selling at from $250 to $800.

Moneka, in Linn County, on the Little Sugar Creek, is situated on one of the loveliest valleys in Kansas. The scenery is very beautiful, and the soil fertile. It was located in the winter of '56–57. There are now about 20 buildings on the town-site, including one of the best-kept hotels in Southern Kansas; several stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and a large two-storied building for school, church, and lecture hall. The best school outside of Leavenworth or Lawrence is located here; not only the primary branches, but all studies necessary for a finished education, are taught. A large literary society is also organized, and holds regular meetings. Lectures are delivered during the winter by John O. Wattles, Esq., and others. From a knowledge of the people of this settlement, the writer knows of no more refined and intelligent community in Kansas. This whole section of country is worthy of the emigrant's attention. There are a number of other settlements, but we can not give even their names, they are so numerous. At some day, not far distant, there will probably be a railroad constructed from some point in Missouri, connecting with the Pacific Road, and running through Western Missouri and Southern Kansas. This, with the beauty of scenery and fertility of soil, must make this a desirable region, in spite of the difficulties so long existent here, caused by the remnant of the ruffians that have overrun this Territory.

Hyatt is on the south fork of Pottawattomie Creek, Anderson Co., 20 miles from Osawattomie, and 50 miles south of Lawrence. It was started by an association of individuals styling themselves the "Pottawattomie Colony," who held their first meeting in the school-room at Lawrence, Dec. 10th, 1856. It numbered, at the outset, eighty-four individuals. Since then, though but little progress has been made, sanguine expectations are entertained of its ultimate success. There is a hotel, blacksmith's shop, and saw-mill here. Land can be obtained within three miles of the town. There is a large amount of vacant prairie between this place and Neosho River.

WABONSÉ is situated on the south side of the Kansas River, about 110 miles from its mouth, 40 miles northwest of Topeka, 65 miles northwest of Lawrence, and 10 miles below the mouth of the Big Blue. There are in this vicinity four well-timbered creeks, viz., Deep Creek and Emmons Creek on the west side, and Antelope and Cold Water creeks on the east. The south bank of the Kansas at this point is from thirty to thirty-five feet high, and the town-site, which is on the river, has a beautifully elevated and gently rolling surface. This place now contains from two to three hundred inhabitants, mostly from New England and the Northwestern States. The settlement was commenced early in '56. The New Haven Colony—better known as Beecher's Rifle Christians, this being the party supplied with Sharpe's rifles through the exertions of Henry Ward Beecher—located there about a year ago and carried with them a small saw-mill. Many of the settlers have well-improved claims, and their prospects are very favorable, as they have a market for all they raise at Fort Riley and vicinity. The prairies here abound in living springs, furnishing water of the very best quality. Beautiful stone, and plenty of timber for building, clay for brick, and an excellent quality of coal are found abundantly in the immediate vicinity; also several good water privileges. There are many good claims yet to be had near by. They have a society for mental improvement, known as the Wabonsé Institute which holds weekly meetings. "It is composed of young men who were in the habit of attending similar associations in New England; among its members are several graduates of 'Old Yale.' The institution would do credit to any community."

Ottumwa.—This settlement is situated at the confluence of Hickory Creek with the Neosho River, on the north side of the latter, about a mile south of the Fourth Parallel, and thirty miles nearly due south of Burlingame, formerly Council City. It is the nearest point on the river to Lawrence, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, and the Indian trail to the Verdigris region passes directly through it. There are in the vicinity a plenty of timber, coal, and good stone building material. The President of the Association, Hamilton Smith, states that a millwright, a stone-mason, a blacksmith, a wagon-maker, a shoe and boot maker, a chair-maker, a cabinet workman, and two house-joiners are in demand, and that "city shares will be given to all the above-named tradesmen who will come into the place, commence business, and make the required improvements. Also, one original interest will be given to any reliable man who will put up a good hotel;" and "one interest to any reliable man who will bring here a good stock of goods." Liberal encouragement will be extended to any competent man who will erect a mill on the town-site. It is said that a quarter section of land in the vicinity has been secured for educational purposes.

Burlington is in the Neosho Valley, sixty-five miles from Lawrence. It was laid out in the spring of '57, and now contains about fifty good buildings, including a hotel and several stores.

Leroy, also on the Neosho River, is about eighteen miles from the above point. It is a thriving town, containing 300 inhabitants and a large number of stores. A large extent of country is here supplied. It will be found to be a good point. Prairie claims can still be obtained within a few miles of the town. Land can be purchased at from $3 to $15 per acre.

Humboldt, on the Neosho, in Allen County, is an active business town, two years old, containing a large number of buildings and an enterprising population. There is a large German settlement around the town. It contains a fine academy building, and a printing office is to be established here. Emigrants will find many inducements in this region.

Hamlin.—This town, which is named after the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, is situated in the central part of Brown County, on the south fork of the Nemaha River, a short distance from the old California road, and about twenty miles west from the Missouri River. Among the natural advantages are a good supply of timber, limestone of the best kind for building purposes, and coal. The settlers are principally from Maine. Thousands of acres of excellent land are as yet unclaimed, although rapidly being taken up. Iowa Point affords the nearest landing at which individuals can disembark.

Ogden was located in 1856 by a party of Eastern men. It is situated in Riley County, on the Big Blue River. The Land Office for this portion of the Pawnee Land District is located here. The soil is fertile, and the vicinity of Fort Riley makes it desirable on account of a ready and accessible market.

St. George is situated on the north side of the Kansas River, in Pottawattomie County. The site is a fine one, but the settlement, as yet, is small. There is one enterprising merchant here who does an excellent business. The Fort Riley mail stage from Leavenworth passes through or near the town. It is tri-weekly. Distance, about eighty miles.

The subjoined account is from S. J. H. Snyder, a citizen of the town, and can be relied on :

"MONROVIA is situated in Atchison Co., on the southeast quarter of Section 13, Range 18, and the southwest quarter of Section 18, in Range 19 east, and Township 6 outh. Founded some eighteen months since, contains 21 houses and shops, about 50 inhabitants, a steam, saw, and corn mill; lying at the head waters of the Stranger Creek, there is plenty of excellent running water and timber. The streets cross at right angles, 60 and 80 feet wide, alleys 20, lots 50 by 140 feet; in value, from $3 to $100. The farming lands in this vicinity rate from $5 to $15 per acre, improved; unimproved, from $2 to $5, pre-empted; horses, $50 to $100; cows, $15 to $30; work cattle, $50 to $90 per yoke. There are no minerals worth working in this vicinity; the soil is a rich, deep oam, and the water, "*limestone*," clear and good. The population is mixed, hailing from New England, Ohio, ndiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri—largely Free-State. We have daily school, summer and winter; inging and Sabbath school, with library; school district rganised; religious services regularly, and a post-office; no stage yet. The principal roads leading through Monovia, are: from Lawrence to Monrovia, 35 miles, thence o Falls City, Nebraska Territory, 35 miles = 70. From Leavenworth City to Monrovia, 28 miles, thence to Maysville, on Big Blue, 78 miles = 106. From Sumner to Monrovia, 12 miles, thence to Vermillion City, 75 miles = 87. From Atchison to Monrovia, 13 miles, thence to Fort Riley, 87 miles = 100 miles. From St. Joseph to Monrovia, 32 miles, thence to Topeka, 40 miles = 72. We need one more dry goods store; a store for Indian goods for Kickapoo trade; a grocer, a tinner, a shoemaker and shoe-store on moderate scale, a brick-maker, a milliner, and, above all, an "agricultural implement maker," such as plows, harrows, mowers, wheelbarrows, fanning mills, etc., etc. Wages rate about $1 a day for common day's labor; mechanics, $2 to $3. One hundred farmers could find homes of exquisite beauty and incalculable fertility within a short distance of Monrovia—say six miles—at very low figures, as many have hired their warrants to enter, and the hard times will induce them to sell low to save their labor."

HOLTON.—From Wm. F. Creitz, Esq., we give the following account of this settlement. We believe it to be correct in all essential particulars.

"It is the county seat of Calhoun County, and is the only place of note in the county. The town-site embraces the southwest quarter of Section No. 3, the east half of southeast quarter of Section 4, and north half of northwest quarter of Section 10 in Township 7, Range 15, east of the principal meridian.

"The population of Holton is 75 souls. No. of respectable buildings, 25—10 more in progress of erection. Size of lots is 60 by 150, prices ranging from $5 to $150 per lot. The price of farming lands, in the vicinity of the town, is from $2 to $15 per acre. Stone coal abounds in the vicinity. Salt-springs have been discovered a few miles west of this place. The soil is a deep black loam, capable of yielding 100 bushels of corn to the acre for a hundred years in succession. Springs and streams of crystal water are as numerous here as they are in Pennsylvania—water of the same quality. The inhabitants of Holton and vicinity are from all the Northern States in the Union. We have a church and a respectable school-house, where school is taught regularly. We have a tri-weekly mail from Topeka to Rulo, on the Missouri River. Another mail route from Leavenworth City to Holton, *via* Winchester and Grasshopper Falls, is about going into operation. Distance to Grasshopper Falls, the nearest town, 20 miles; to Topeka, 30 miles; to Atchison City, 30 miles; to Leavenworth City, 50 miles; to Lawrence, 45 miles.

"We need a reliable Free-State paper, a flouring-mill, a plow manufactory, several merchants, lawyers, shoemakers, brick-makers, carpenters, masons, etc., etc."

From the pen of a valued friend we have received the following communication, which we insert here. Its statements may be relied on.

SMOKY HILL FORK—ITS CHARACTER—TOWNS.

"Of the part of Eastern Kansas still open to settlers, and not all picked or taken up, are the upper valleys of the Kansas River. The most important of these are the Smoky Hill Fork, the Republican, Solomon's Fork, and the Saline. The Smoky Hill is the most direct of these, running more nearly due west than either of the others. In following up the Republican, the traveler has to travel considerably north until he strikes Nebraska, thence shying off from the sandy and rocky, divide between the waters of the Platte and the Kansas, he follows the valley which comes from the southwest, sinking to a point as far south as its mouth at Fort Riley, and but a few miles distant—scarcely a day's journey apart in some places—from the head waters of the Smoky Hill Fork. While there is a considerable amount of good land and timber on the lower valley of the Republican, the upper part of that stream is in many respects inferior to the Smoky Hill valley.

"Solomon's Fork is a large stream. It has a course of nearly 200 miles. Going up the valley from its junction with the Smoky Hill, the traveler has to take a northwest course, as in the case of the Republican for some thirty miles; then westerly, and finally southwesterly, until the upper affluents of the Smoky Hill and Republican lock over its sources. There are some fine land and timber still to take on this stream. Eighty miles from its source it has a fine, rich valley, eight or ten miles wide. Here the mineral region of Kansas begins.

"The Saline is a deep and narrow stream—the waters salt, as are those of the Solomon. Along most of its course there are salt-licks and springs. It has a course short of one hundred miles, following the same direction as Solomon's Fork, from which it is in many places not more than eight or ten miles distant, the junction of those streams with the Smoky Hill River being only six miles apart. The Solomon flows into Smoky Hill River about forty miles above Fort Riley. Above the mouth of the Solomon begins the gypsum beds and salt springs. From the mouth of the Saline, and farther west, is the iron district. The hills or buttes are covered with the richest iron ore, in greatest abundance. Coal-seams also crop out in several places. The geological section under consideration is considerably higher than that of the lower part of Kaw valley. Immediately above the iron region, limestone of the coarse kind is again observable. Here there is lead, tiff, and mineral paints. It is said that the Indians have found platinum in this region, and that recently valuable discoveries of tin have been made. It is unquestionably one of the richest geological sections of the United States. During September and October of last season, an exploring party from the United States Geological Department visited the region referred to, but, unfortunately, did not prosecute their investigations as far west as could have been desired.

The upper valleys of the Kansas River are just having public attention directed toward them. Hitherto every effort has been made to direct emigrants to the southern part of Kansas. The latter section is pretty well picked. Besides, the upper valleys of the Kansas offer a more healthy location. It is richer in mineral resources. The soil of the valleys is of the richest description. In digging for water at Salina, seventeen feet of rich soil had to be dug through. The uplands (here easy slopes, with a few picturesque buttes) are mostly pretty fair soil, similar to that of the uplands in the lower part of the Territory. Of all these valleys, that of the Smoky Hill, or main branch, is most desirable, because it is on the most accessible and direct route west. It is stated by the different military officers who have prospected or made surveys in this region, that it is not only the shortest route to the Pacific or the Peak (the gold mines), but is also the shortest and best route to Santa Fé, and the other trading points of New Mexico. Aware of its importance, the government was at the expense, a few years ago, of erecting bridges of sawn timber across the Republican, Chapman's Creek, Mud Creek, Solomon's Fork, Saline, and finally over the Smoky Hill River itself, at a point some thirty miles due west of Salina. These bridges were built on the road between Forts Leavenworth, Riley, and Santa Fé, and the Western forts. Unfortunately, the bridges were built more with an eye to the profit of the contractors than the stability of their work, and the high waters of last season carried most of them away, together with many other bridges in Kansas. It is to be hoped that the government will see the importance of re-building the bridges on this military road. At present private enterprise has placed, or is placing, ferries on them.

On the Republican there are settlements for forty miles.

One or two towns have been laid off on it; among them Bachelder. As the settlements are new in this region, of course the improvements are not very important as yet. On the Smoky Hill, two or three miles from the junction, and just above the military reservation of Fort Riley, is Junction City. Towns have been laid off on or near the same spot several times, but up to last spring but little was done. There is now a very good store there, saw-mill, etc. The place is improving. Seven or eight miles farther up the valley is Kansas Falls. This town has been in progress for two or three years, and contains a number of houses, a saw-mill, and blacksmith's shop. There is at present no store or trading post in the place.

There are settlements all up the valley to the town of Salina, which is fifty two miles above Fort Riley. It is nearly the same distance west, or west-northwest, of Council Grove. At or near the mouth of the Solomon a town named Buchanan was laid out by the first Territorial Legislature. Some eight or ten houses were built, but the place was deserted until last summer. There is no business of any kind carried on there, and it still has a deserted look. Above Buchanan the valley is broader and higher. Above the junction of the Saline the valley expands until it is fifteen or sixteen miles across. Through it flows the Saline from the northwest, the Mulberry from the west, and the Smoky Hill here makes its great bend to the south, and toward the great bend of the Arkansas. This bend describes a horseshoe sixty-five miles around and thirty miles across. The military road and the route of the Central Pacific Railroad at Salina leave the main valley of the Smoky Hill, and follow the valley of the Mulberry, which heads within a mile or two of the Smoky, which latter stream thence runs due west. In the elbow of this great bend the land is mostly valleys and gentle slopes. In the center there is a group of bold buttes or hills, which have a fine picturesque effect. From Salina they are twelve miles distant in a south-southwesterly direction. Owing to the mirage that sometimes prevails in the pure atmosphere of that region, the hills appear to be surrounded by a hasy smoke, and even to dance upward. The abrupt, sharp peaks, which are rich in iron ore, seem to vibrate. Hence this river and valley took the name of Smoky Hill, and these are the Smoky Hills. To the south of the Smoky Hill River there is another low hill, covered with iron and sandstone. It is half a mile from Salina, and separated by the stream and a thick belt of timber. The road from Salina to Lawrence crosses the river at Salina, where there is a good ford. The town company have commenced to build a bridge. The road from this point to Lawrence is 125 miles, running nearly due east, and keeping the divide most of the way. It is much the shortest and best road to the upper valley of the Smoky Hill and the western gold region. The surveying parties who were surveying for government to the west of Salina, this season, estimate the distance from that point to Pike's Peak at a little less than 300 miles, and still less than that to some parts of the gold diggings. This would make it 425 miles to Lawrence, and about 460 to Leavenworth. It may be rather more than this, but can not be a great deal.*

"Salina is now the frontier town in Kansas. It is beautifully located on the north bank of the Kansas River, just at the point where that river begins to make its great bend south. It is in the center of the richest and broadest part of the valley, and at the confluence of the western thoroughfares in that direction. The settlement is comparatively new. The saw-mill of the town company has not yet been erected, and the number of buildings is not large. There are two stores—that of Alex. M. Campbell & Co., and Geo. F. Parsons—and a place of public entertainment. The trade is with the emigrants now in the valley, emigrants going west, and the Indians, many of whom camp near it, to the westward, where are their hunting-grounds. The two routes west to this point are by Manhattan and Fort Riley, thence up the Smoky Hill valley. The other, from Lawrence *via* Brownville, the Mormon trail, and the Sauk trail to the west. The latter is a new road, but over easy ground, with abundance of camping places and water. Teams from Salina, of two yoke of oxen, haul 3,500 and 4,000 pounds of merchandise over it. There are many places still open to settlement at all points of the Smoky Hill, and the Solomon's and Republican forks. These offer considerable inducements to the emigrants seeking a new country."

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* We think our friend has somewhat under-estimated the distance by this route. We have seen no other statement which makes it less than 600 miles.

IX.

MATERIAL AND COMMERCIAL RESOURCES.

We propose in this chapter to give a few general items which seem to indicate to us the sources of future prosperity and commercial importance of Kansas; also point out the avenues opening there to energy, skill, and capital.

FORTS.

There are two important military posts situated within the limits of the Territory—Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. The first named is situated on the Missouri River, three miles above the city of Leavenworth. The reservation on which it is situated contains about six square miles. It is laid out in an irregular form, and adjoins the city on the south. This tract is a great eyesore to the speculators in Military Reservations. Numerous plans have been devised by which it might be curtailed of its fair proportions, but they have all hitherto failed. It would not surprise us to see a second edition of the Fort Snelling affair enacted in relation to Fort Leavenworth. The buildings which are technically known as the Fort, though they have but little of a military character about them, are beautifully located on a picturesque range of bluffs near the river. They are built around a fine parade ground, and consist of handsome private residences of the officers, two large range of buildings used as barracks, and a number of storehouses. The scenery around the Fort is of the most enchanting description.

The bold bluffs stretching out in the distance, wooded to the summit, afford glimpses of sylvan valleys and far-swelling prairies, combining in one prospect the beauties of hill and prairie. Nowhere have we seen such delightful spots for residences as in the Salt Creek valley and along the bluffs surrounding the fort and city of Leavenworth.

This point must for many years be the principal distributing post for the supplies needed by the forts and posts of the American army in the vast extent of country lying west of the Missouri River. It will also be one of the principal grain and forage posts. Its location here will afford a ready and certain market to the farmers of Northern Kansas. Over a million of dollars has been expended during the past two years, in the counties adjoining the Fort, for farm produce. Most of the articles now purchased in the adjoining State for the use of the army will be supplied from Kansas. Cattle will be raised in her borders sufficient for the demands of the Department. Much of the manufactured goods will also be made here, such as shoes, for instance. This will be the means of building up Leavenworth City, and as a consequence, the country around.

Fort Riley is located at the junction with the Kansas River of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks. It occupies, with the reservation, an area of about ten square miles. A large body of troops are generally located here. Large quantities of grain and produce are annually purchased by the quartermaster from the neighboring farmers, not only for the use of the Fort, but also for the supply of the posts in the mountains and New Mexico. As Fort Leavenworth will be the principal distributing post, we believe that Fort Riley will be the general supply-post for all kinds of produce for the extreme western forts. Any one who will take the trouble to note its position on the map will agree in this statement. A ready market can always be had at this Fort for all the produce that may be raised by the farmers of the Smoky Hill, Republican, Saline, Solomons, Upper Kansas, and Big Blue valleys. It is a fact of some importance, though it may not generally be known, that the Fort Riley Reservation is the present geographical center of the United States.

MILITARY ROADS—HIGHWAYS.

Through Kansas runs a number of highways—great routes—which may fitly be called National, the position of the Territory is of importance, occupying as it does the geographical center of the United States, and also the center of its great river system. From New Orleans to the mouth of the Kansas River there is uninterrupted communication by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, a distance of 2,000 miles. The Yellow Stone River is 2,000 miles above, and is the head of navigation. Thus the eastern border of Kansas, for 200 miles, is accessible to this great highway. Behind this lies a country fertile and extensive (at least 1,200 miles in width), and watered by no other navigable stream, which must be tributary to the Missouri. Through it will pass from the cities of Eastern Kansas the greater portion of the articles used by the numerous Indian tribes of the West and the rapidly growing communities of white men who, already at Pike's Peak, Utah, New Mexico, and Washington and Oregon Territories, have laid broad and deep the foundations of prosperous commonwealths. Missouri has hitherto been the seat of this great inland commerce. Many towns on the river and western border of that State sprung into existence and have become wealthy from this trade alone. Liberty. Booneville, Lexington, Independence, Westport, Kansas City, Weston, and St. Joseph owe their prosperity to it. The seat of the larger portion of this commerce must ultimately be in Kansas, at the various cities on the Missouri River, and at the frontier towns in the Territory.

The trade with New Mexico is at present the largest branch of this commerce. Its present terminus is at Santa Fé, in that Territory, and its principal starting-points Kansas City and Westport, though Leavenworth, Atchison, and other Kansas towns, have a constantly increasing share. From Westport, Mo., to Santa Fé, New Mex., runs what is known as the Santa Fé Road, the greatest natural highway in the world—running, unbroken by mountain chain or deep stream, a distance of over 700 miles. It follows principally what is known as the Divide, that is to say, the high prairie ridge between two water-courses or valleys. It is pretty generally supplied with wood and water at moderate distances. A semi-monthly mail, carried in four-horse coaches, runs from Westport to Santa Fé over this route, and at regular distances of twenty miles are located stations for relays, etc. The streams are now generally bridged, and we doubt whether there is a better road in the world than this, considering that it was not made except by the passage of teams over it.

From an address issued by the Wyandotte Board of Trade, we make the following extracts relative to this commerce:

"The present magnitude of the trade of New Mexico and the Southwest alone is incredible to those who have not examined the facts and convinced themselves of the truth by the published statistics.

"The business across the plains, during the past season, has employed no less than 10,000 wagons, drawn by

120,000 mules and oxen; and counting but two men to a team, no less than 20,000 persons have been engaged in transporting all kinds of merchandise over the broad acres of our Territory at an expense of many millions to their employers.

"Let us examine in detail a few items of the cost for conveying the trade of these Southwestern regions across the plains:

10,000 wagons, at $100 each	$1,000,000
120,000 oxen and mules, at an average of $60	7,20 ,000
20,000 hands, at $200	6,000 000
Aggregate	$14,200, 00

aside from all contingencies, that ever practical man knows by sad experience will greatly swell the grand total.

"What is the conclusion to which we must come, in view of these facts? Inevitably this, that a country almost in a state of nature, the trade of which can support the immense expenses of this most expensive means of transportation, when developed by railroad facilities, must yield an aggregate of commerce to be coveted by the first cities of the world."

This road is south of the Kansas River; north of it, and within Kansas, lies a large portion of the route to Salt Lake City, which takes the course pursued by the overland California emigration. This road starts from several points on the river, viz.: Leavenworth, taking the military road to Atchison and Marysville, on the Big Blue, from thence through the portion of Kansas drained by the Vermillion and its branches, to Forts Kearney and Laramie, Nebraska, thence through the South Pass to Salt Lake City; from Atchison or Sumner (from Atchison the Utah mail now starts regularly) to the military road, following the same route as from Leavenworth; from St.

Joseph, Mo., or Elwood, opposite, taking what is known as the St. Joseph and California trail, from which roads to Iowa Point and White Cloud radiate, to Marysville or Palmetto, where the same road is followed. This is the overland mail route to California, and will also be one of the routes followed by emigrants to the new gold fields.

From Fort Leavenworth start the following military roads (which are kept in repair by the Department): To Forts Kearney, Laramie, Bridger, Massachusetts, Salt Lake, and all the Northwestern mountain posts; to Fort Gibson and other posts in the Indian Territory, following the boundary line to Fort Scott in Kansas, thence on south; to Fort Riley, Albuquerque, and Santa Fé, N. M. This strikes the Kansas valley opposite Topeka, following the north bank of the river to Fort Riley; thence it follows the Smoky Hill to about fifty miles beyond the junction of the Saline with the first stream; it then strikes a southwesterly course till it reaches the Arkansas, where it follows the old road to New Mexico. This is said to be a superior route to the more southern one, and it has the advantage of being bridged and kept in repair by the War Department.

These are the principal great roads now running through Kansas; and when it is perceived what an immense traffic is carried on over them, the advantages Kansas possesses, in a commercial point of view, will begin to be appreciated. When this trade shall be more fully developed, it must make Eastern Kansas the seat of wealthy cities and prosperous communities. The character of its population strengthens this expectation. The troubles there, in the past, attracting the attention of the country toward it, have caused its resources and advantages to be better known than those of any of the other Territories, and drawn to it a population such as is equaled in the new

States only by California for energy, enterprise, activity, and intellectual capacity. The New England element is largely predominant, and marks every movement.

MARKETS.

We present a few points briefly before the intending emigrant, be he farmer, merchant, mechanic, or capitalist.

Eastern Kansas will always have a market to the West. The supplying of the grain and produce, with the raising of the cattle necessary for the use of the overland trade, so large and constantly increasing, will afford a remunerative market for the farmer and stock-keeper. The vast fields opened for emigration by the late gold discoveries must create a demand, for several years to come, for all the breadstuffs and produce that may be raised in Eastern Kansas. Take, in addition to this, the emigration to the territories beyond the Rocky Mountains, the larger portion of which has always, and will still continue, to pass through Kansas, the supplies needed by the military posts, and the home demands of her growing cities, and it will readily be perceived that an inviting field is open for the farmer.

Nor is it less favorable for skilled labor in the mechanic arts. Many of the articles now purchased in St Louis and the Atlantic cities will eventually be manufactured within the borders of Kansas. The mineral richtes of Western Kansas will increase the wealth of Eastern Kansas. The coal found within the Territory will yet be employed in the founderies and shops wherein the native iron ore shall be transmuted to the implements needed by the farmer and mechanic. The prairies of Central Kansas shall give support to vast herds of cattle, from which the tanner and manufacturer will obtain materials for a variety of occupations.

But this is in the future, and may be considered dreaming. It is certain, however, that, to the farmer, Kansas already presents a good market, while to the enterprising merchant and manufacturer there opens a wide and constantly extending field of success.

CATTLE RAISING, WOOL GROWING, DAIRY FARMING, FRUIT CULTURE.

These branches of agriculture have scarcely been opened within the Territory, yet there is no portion of the North American continent more admirably adapted to them than this. The fertile prairies, a constant feast of beauty to the beholder, are at the same time a mine of wealth to those who know how to obtain it. Experience proves that grain is not the most profitable crop on a farm. Corn land in Ohio is worth, on the average, but $10 per acre, while a stock farm fetches $20, and sheep farms $40. The character of the country sufficiently speaks for its adaptability to all the branches of farming which we have named.

The traders to New Mexico find it profitable to purchase the wool raised in that Territory, and manage to *make it pay largely*, after bringing it 700 miles over the plains. Wool is worth but two and a half cents per pound less in Kansas than in the New York market, being the cost of freight, commission, and insurance. Sheep are very prolific, and are not liable to disease. Abundance of pasture can be had, and the mildness of the winters renders the cost of feeding in that season but very little. The following is the comparative cost of wool growing in New York and Kansas:

NEW YORK.

One thousand ewes	$2,500
Fine wool bucks	1,000
Cost of land for raising seed and pasture	5,000
Total	$8,500

KANSAS.

One thousand ewes	$1,250
Fine wool bucks	1,250
Land for raising feed	300
Total	$2,800

The immense area occupied by Central Kansas, which is very sparsely supplied by timber, and thereby rendered comparatively useless for agriculture, will be found unequaled for pastural purposes. The immense herds of buffaloes which have hitherto found sustenance thereon, must give place to equally large herds of cattle. The farmer can have the range of thousands of acres for his herds, and, with little labor, turn what has hitherto been a *terra incognita*—the so-called American Desert—into a source of wealth. This is equally true of dairy farming, which will be found to be a profitable pursuit in Eastern Kansas. Immense numbers of cattle are annually driven over the plains to California. Kansas will supply these in the future, as also those needed in the new gold regions.

Fruits thrive well here. All kinds will flourish. The variety, size, and flavor of the wild species are a sufficient evidence of this. Being in the same latitude with Ohio and Missouri, where the grape is extensively cultivated, Kansas will be found equally adapted to its culture. Apples and peaches being already raised among the civilized Indians, their success is assured. All the small fruits succeed equally as well.

MANUFACTURES.

Various branches suggest themselves to our minds as being suited to the Territory—among others, the raising and manufacture of hemp, tanning, shoemaking, saddlery, cabinet-ware, and sash and door manufacture.

The hemp crop in Missouri is the most profitable branch of agriculture. Every slave employed in its culture returns an average of 300 per cent. profit on his labor. Free labor can bring as large returns; the Germans have already proved this. This crop could be manufactured, at home, into many of the articles now brought from the East. It would not only be remunerative to the farmer, but valuable to the manufacturer and merchant.

Tanneries are wanted in Kansas. The raw material can be readily obtained. This will of course open the way to the manufacturing of the leather into the many objects of utility obtained from this material. The manufacture of boots and shoes would be as profitably carried on in Kansas as in Massachusetts, and there is no reason why she should not herself make those articles which form now a very important branch of the overland commerce.

Saddlery and harness making will pay in the Territory. Much of the traveling will be done on horseback, and the Western man, trader and mountaineer, is even more proud of his saddle than of his animal. A large amount of these articles are carried to Santa Fé, and there is no reason why Kansas should not manufacture them herself, as well as export the hides and buy them back wrought into the needed goods.

Cabinet and furniture manufacturing will be a profitable business in Kansas. There is scarcely the smallest articles of household furniture wanted but has to be imported from St. Louis or Cincinnati. Within the Territory there is an ample supply of timber adapted for the use of the cabinet-maker. Black walnut is one of the most abundant trees. The capitalist who should be the first to start a shop, with proper machinery for this purpose, in any one of the principal towns, would secure a handsome return for his outlay. Sash and door manufacturing will also pay largely.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

These are so numerous, that we can only make a passing allusion to some of the more prominent

There are the proposed continuations of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, which, as it will be the first finished and in direct communication with Kansas, deserves mention. Leavenworth proposes to connect with it by means of a road running through Platte County, Mo., to Stewartsville, a distance of 40 miles from Leavenworth, and 40 miles east of St. Joseph.

Atchison claims to have already graded—or nearly so—a road to St. Joseph, 17 miles in length, on the Missouri side of the river, and terminating opposite Atchison. This, the *Champion* of that city informs us, will be opened for travel at the same time as the Hannibal Road is completed.

A road is chartered, surveyed, right of way secured, and a large amount of stock taken, to be known as the St. St. Joseph and Topeka Road, which will start from the western bank of the Missouri, opposite or near St. Joseph, to Doniphan, and thence across the country to Topeka and the Kansas valley, whence a road is projected to the Neosho, and another to Fort Riley.

From Atchison a road is projected to Lawrence and other points in the Kansas valley.

From Leavenworth will start the Leavenworth and Fort Gibson Road, which is already chartered, surveyed, and we believe a portion placed under contract. There is no doubt strenuous efforts will be made by the citizens of Leavenworth and Lawrence to bring the two points into speedy connection by railroad. Much of the future prosperity of Leavenworth depends upon its being able to secure the trade of Southern Kansas.

Wyandotte and Quindaro are endeavoring to bring about the building of a road to Parkville, Mo., opposite to them; thence they have projected the Kansas Valley Road, which will follow the north bank of that stream. It is not favorably looked upon by Lawrence and other places on the south side of the river.

The Pacific Railroad of Missouri is pushing its work as fast as possible to completion. Its present terminus is at Tipton, and by twelve months it hopes to reach Kansas City; thence it will pass up the Kansas valley on the south side. This project must necessarily carry with it the support of the numerous settlements on its proposed route. Lawrence will sustain it cordially, as it will assure her of the position she seeks, that of the chief interior city of Eastern Kansas.

In Southern Kansas runs the projected Jefferson City, Osage, and Neosho Valley Road, which will start from Tipton, Mo., run through the western counties of that State, draining a rich agricultural and mineral region, and enter Kansas near the border of Linn County, passing through Anderson, Coffey, and Madison counties, and terminating at Emporia, in Breckenridge County. It is proposed to pass through Moneka, Hyatt, Burlington, and Ottumwa. This road is an important project, passing as it does through the Missouri counties, said by the State geologist to contain coal enough to supply the United States for the next hundred years, and draining the fertile valleys of the Marais des Cygnes and Neosho rivers, with their numerous affluents.

Grants of lands have been applied for in aid of all these routes, but the present administration and Congress are not in the humor to aid Kansas in any manner.

The central position of Kansas will secure within her borders the location of one of the trunk lines to the Pacific. In fact, private enterprise and the laws of emigration have already determined it. While jobbers, lobby agents, and Congressmen are quarreling at Washington about the mode of building and the point of location for this great interoceanic road, the demands of travel and trade are already pushing on to Kansas roads which will ultimately unite in the Central Pacific Road. A railroad map of the United States will show the fact, that between the parallels of latitude wherein Kansas is located, nearly all of the principal lines of travel are found, and the various routes seem to be converging toward a common center, which will be found to be within Kansas. Of course the increased demands which the settlement of Western Kansas will create for more rapid intercommunication, will have a great effect in hastening the practical solving of the location of the main Pacific Road.

We think the preceding *resumé* of the position and prospects of Kansas can not fail to convince the candid reader of its advantages, present and prospective. A bright future opens before our Territory, and the trials of the past are but felt as a zest to greater exertion. Proud of her position in the geographical center of the Union, Kansas will prove herself the warm pulsating heart from which shall go forth the blood of energy and enterprise, to fill the arteries of the body politic with newer and more vigorous life.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

THE present spring will, without doubt, see a general revival of business in Eastern Kansas, as well as a great emigration pouring through it to the gold regions. To those who are actuated, not by love of adventure, but by a desire of making themselves a home and gaining an independence, we say, stay in the settled portion of the Territory. The miners and pioneers will have to purchase food, and Eastern Kansas ought to meet the demand. All kinds of farm produce, for the next three years, will meet a ready sale.

Those having some capital to invest will find excellent opportunities for doing so during the prevalence of the gold fever. There are thousands of young men there who wish to go to the mines. They will sell or mortgage their lands, at almost nominal prices, to get the necessary funds. Improved farms, in good locations, will be in the market at low rates.

There is yet plenty of government land to be taken, at $1 25 per acre. The land sales ordered by the President for the 3d of July, in this year, comprise over three millions of acres. Much of this is occupied, though not pre-empted. A movement is on foot to solicit a further postponement. It is hoped that it will be successful. This will be very beneficial, both to the present and intending settlers. It will enable the one to procure the means necessary for paying for the quarter section he may have taken, without borrowing at ruinous rates of interest, and the other will have a chance to make his selection, and time to pay for it.

Mechanics of all kinds will do well in Eastern Kansas. A large number of those already there will go to the mines. Those who are steady, and can stand the gold fever, will be enabled to command large wages, as work will be plentiful and skilled labor scarce.

Those wishing to purchase town property will do well to be careful. We have named some of the best towns, in our account of them. Had our space permitted, we should have mentioned others. Of the large majority we have spoken on our own personal knowledge. Good investments can be made, at rates which will return a handsome percentage. Care must be taken. Kansas is somewhat different from other Western States. No lands have yet been permitted to be bought by private entry. A fruitful source of speculation is thus cut off, much to the advantage of the Territory. The speculative spirit of the West must, however, have some vent, so it rushes into town-making. Eastern Kansas is flooded with paper cities, each one of which, if we may believe their projectors, is destined to be the capital, the county seat, and terminus of all the railroads in the universe. Therefore, caution is necessary in purchasing town stock.

In conclusion, we say to all industrious, intelligent, active, and energetic men, who are thinking of "going West," to go to Kansas. It is at present the best Territory open. Admirably situated, both for markets and future geographical importance, with a fertile soil, surpassingly beautiful scenery, delicious climate, and, above all, an intelligent and enterprising population, we think Kansas the most inviting field on the continent.

GOLD REGIONS

OF

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY,

HISTORY OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES,

FULL INFORMATION AS TO

ROUTES, OUTFIT, TIME TO GO, ETC., ETC.

6

GOLD REGIONS

OF THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Within the past few months much attention has been excited relative to the western portion of the Territory of Kansas, in consequence of the numerous, and, in most cases, well-authenticated, discoveries of gold in that region. As there is no doubt that a large emigration will set in that direction in consequence, the collating in this form of all evidence relative to these new auriferous regions will be useful to the pioneer.

It has been a favorite theory with geologists and explorers, since the discoveries of gold in California, that the precious metals would be found in as great abundance on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Webb, the Secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, a gentleman who has traveled extensively in all the country west and south of the present gold fields, urged this idea as early as the first California excitement. When ships were being fitted out to convey emigrants round Cape Horn, he stated his belief in the feasibility of traveling overland, and in the probability, indeed, certainty, of discovering gold on the eastern slopes. He based his opinion upon the theory that the gold was not originally deposited in the streams, gulches, and ravines, where it is now found in California—as argued by some persons—but was in the mountains; and by the action of exposure, of rain, and storm through the ages in which it lay unknown, it gradually worked out from the quartz rock and was borne down by the mountains' side by the torrent, onward to the sea. This theory is proven by the fact, that the nearer the mountains the richer the deposits, and *vice versa*. So convinced was this gentleman of the existence of rich mineral deposits in Western Kansas—not only of gold, but of lead, iron ore, sulphate of lime (gypsum), and salt beds—that he has twice made journeys to the Territory, with the intention of visiting the mountain regions. While there in 1855, he was prevented by a severe attack of fever; and in '57 by the difficulties between the whites and the Cheyenne Indians, which rendered traveling exceedingly unsafe. The recent developments have proven the correctness of his view, and every arrival confirms the statements relative to the immense mineral wealth of this region.

Col. John C. Fremont, in his second exploration, in the years 1843-'44, visited the whole of the country now known as the Kansas Gold Fields. The Report prepared by that gentleman for the use of the government presents many interesting details of the general physical appearance of this region. We therefore give a few brief extracts from them, that our readers may form some idea of the character of the soil and climate. Col. Fremont left the borders of Missouri about the beginning of June, in 1843, and followed up the valley of the Kansas and the Republican Fork of that stream, to the South Fork of the Platte River, which stream and its branches is the principal scene of the recent discoveries His account of the country shows it to be, for 300 miles from the State line of Missouri, a finely watered, timbered, and fertile region. After this, for several days' journey, it assumes a different aspect, being more barren, sand-hills appearing, and also the plants peculiar to a sandy soil. Grass, however, is abundant, though timber, and sometimes water, is scarce, the latter being found generally in small pools among the hills. Pasturage is found around these lakes in abundance; and usually large bodies of buffaloes are seen in their neighborhood. This will be found to be the appearance of the country on all the projected routes. On this trip the explorer passed from St. Vrain's Fort, on the South Platte, along the whole extent of country which has been explored by the gold-hunters during the summer of '58. We quote from his Report:

"*July* 9.—This morning we turned to the eastward, along the banks of the upper waters of the stream on which we had encamped (a fork of the South Platte), entering a country of picturesque and varied scenery; broken into rocky hills of singular shapes; little valleys with pure crystal water, here leaping swiftly along, and there losing itself in the sands; green spots of luxuriant grass, flowers of all kinds, and timber of different kinds—everything to give it a varied beauty, except game.

"*July* 10.—Snow fell heavily on the mountains during the night, and Pike's Peak this morning is luminous and grand, covered from the summit as low down as we can see, with glittering white. Leaving the encampment at six o'clock, we continued our easterly course over a rolling country, near to the high ridges, which are generally rough and rocky, with a coarse conglomerate displayed in masses and covered with pines. * * * * During the morning our route led over a dark vegetable mold, mixed with sand and gravel, the characteristic plant being *espar-*

cette (*onobrychis sativa*), a species of clover which is much used in certain parts of Germany for pasturage of stock—principally hogs. It is sown on rocky waste ground, which would otherwise be useless, and grows very luxuriantly, requiring a renewal of the seed about once in fifteen years. Its abundance here greatly adds to the pastoral value of this region. * * * The creeks were timbered with willow and pine."

Of the appearance of the country from his camp, forty miles from Pike's Peak, the explorer says the plains which sweep almost directly to the bases of mountain range are "an immense and comparatively smooth and grassy prairie, in very strong contrast with the black masses of timber, and the glittering snow above them. * * * * With occasional exceptions, comparatively so very small as not to require mention, these prairies are everywhere covered with a close and vigorous growth of a great variety of grasses, among which the most abundant is the buffalo-grass. Between the Platte and Arkansas rivers (which is the gold-field, so called), that part of this region which forms the basin drained by the waters of the Kansas (that is, the head waters of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of that stream), with which our operations made us more particularly acquainted, is based upon a formation of calcareous rocks. *The soil of all this country is excellent, admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and would support a large agricultural and pastoral population.*"

The principal timber is pine, birch, willow, oak, cottonwood, and ash. In the summer, the valleys and prairies are made exceedingly beautiful by varieties of flowering plants, whose brilliant hues make the plains seem like a gorgeous carpet. Currants, and other wild fruits, are also abundant. The same character of country prevails on the north side of the South Fork up to Fort Laramie, all of which the explorations of the pioneers show to be auriferous.

Of this portion of the gold fields, Col. Fremont says, in another portion of his Report, while he was attempting to reach the South Pass by a new route from St. Vrain's Fort, following the course of the Cache à la Poudre River—a stream which rises in the mountains north of Long's Peak, and flows into the South Platte:

"Towering mountains rose round about; their sides sometimes dark with forests of pine, and sometimes with lofty precipices, washed by the river; while below, as if they indemnified themselves in luxuriance for the scanty space, the green river-bottom was covered with a wilderness of flowers, their tall spikes sometimes rising above our heads as we rode among them. * * * * The mountain appeared to be composed of a greenish-gray and red granite, which, in some places, appeared to be in a state of decomposition, making a red soil."

In another place he says:

"The formation of the country is a red feldspathic granite, overlying a decomposing mass of the same rock, forming the soil of all this region, which is everywhere red and gravelly, and appears to be of a great floral fertility."

In that portion of the North American system known as the Rocky Mountains, of which Pike's Peak and Long's Peak are but sentinels on the outposts there lie broad valleys and fertile plains, called by travelers Parks, which will support large communities, and we believe surpass anything yet known in the extent and richness of their mineral deposits. The head waters of three rivers closely approximate in this region—the Platte, the Arkansas, and the Grand River Fork of the Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California. There are three parks in this range, two east and one west of the dividing ridge. Also, several remarkable passes at the head of the rivers above named, which may present, on full exploration, a new and more feasible route to the Pacific States. Col. Fremont, on his return in 1844, on the trip from the journal of which we quoted, visited these regions. We again extract from his notes:

"*June* 14.—Our route lay along the foot of the mountain, over the long, low spurs which sloped gradually down to the river, forming the broad valley of the Platte. The country is beautifully watered. In almost every hollow ran a clear, cool mountain stream; and in the course of the morning we crossed seventeen, several of them being large creeks, forty to fifty feet wide, with a swift current, and tolerably deep. These were variously wooded with groves of aspen and cotton-wood, with willow, cherry, and other shrubby trees."

On the next day after crossing the main valley of the Platte (it must be remembered he was traveling southward from the South Pass, and is now in the present gold regions), they found the valley narrowed as they ascended, until it became a mere gorge, through which the river passed as through a gate. Fremont says:

"We entered it, and found ourselves in the New Park—a beautiful circular valley of thirty miles diameter, walled in all round with snowy mountains, rich with water and with grass, fringed with pine on the mountain sides below the snow-line, and a paradise to all grazing animals. * * It is from this elevated *cove*, and from the gorges of the surrounding mountains, and some lakes within their bosoms, that the Great Platte River collects its first waters, and assumes its present form; and certainly no river could ask a more beautiful origin.

"*June* 17.—We continued our way among the waters of the park, over the foot-hills of the bordering mountains, where we found good pasturage. * * * We fell into a broad and excellent trail made by buffaloes, where a wagon could pass with ease; and in the course of the morning we crossed the summit of the Rocky Mountains through a pass which was one of the most beautiful we had ever seen. The trail led among the aspens, through open grounds richly covered with grass, and carried us over an elevation of about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. * * * * Descending from the pass, we found ourselves on the western waters; and halted to noon on the edge of another mountain valley, called the Old Park, in which is formed Grand River, one of the principal branches of the Colorado of California. * * * The appearance of the country in the Old Park is interesting, though of a different character; instead of being a comparative plain, it is more or less broken into hills, and surrounded by the high mountains, timbered on the lower parts with quaking asp and pines."

The explorers passed over a great extent of country, keeping for several days up the left bank of Grand River. The country was rugged, covered with pines, and abounding in buffalo. On the 20th of June they encamped at an elevation of 10,430 feet; "still the pine forest continued, and the grass was good." On the next day they reached the summit of the dividing ridge, an estimated height of 11,200 feet. We quote from the Report:

"Here the river spread itself into small branches and springs, heading nearly in the summit of the ridge, which is very narrow. Immediately below us was a green valley, through which ran a stream; and a short distance opposite rose snowy mountains, whose summits were formed into peaks of naked rocks. We soon afterward satisfied ourselves that immediately beyond these mountains was the main branch of the Arkansas River—most probably heading with the little stream below us, which gathered its waters on the snowy mountains near by."

The next day they entered the South Park, which is described in terms similar to the other parks. They were several days in extricating themselves from the mountains, but finally reached the open country on a tributary of the Arkansas River. They traveled from this point, in the extreme southwest of Kansas, in a northeasterly direction, along the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, and the head waters of the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas. The Report says:

"The country through which we had been traveling since leaving the Arkansas River, for a distance of 260 miles, presented to the eye only a succession of far-stretching green prairies, covered with the unbroken verdure of the buffalo-grass, and sparingly wooded along the streams with straggling trees, and occasionally groves of cottonwood; but here the country began perceptibly to change its character, becoming a more fertile, wooded, and beautiful region, covered with a profusion of grasses, and watered with innumerable little streams, which were wooded with oak, large elms, and the usual varieties of timber common to the lower course of the Kansas River."

From these extracts a tolerable view will be presented to the mind of the reader, of the region known as the Gold-bearing fields of Kansas and Nebraska.

GOLD DISCOVERIES—EVIDENCE OF MINERS.

Rumors have been current for many years, among the mountain men, trappers, and traders, of the existence of the precious metals on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and in the valleys and courses at the head of the Platte, Arkansas, and Kansas rivers, and their tributaries. As long ago as 1835, Eustace Carriere, a French trapper, now residing in Kansas City, Mo., in the family of Mons. Choteau, a well-known Indian trader, was lost from his party while in this region, and wandered about for several weeks. During this time, being attracted by the appearance of the ore in the streams, he collected a number of specimens, and carried them to New Mexico. They proved to be gold, and a party was there formed, and returned with the hunter to search for the locality. He was unable to identify the streams where he collected his specimens, and was supposed by the Mexicans to be unwilling to disclose the place. They tied him up, and whipped him severely in consequence. The Indians, who are in the habit of hunting in this region, have frequently been known to have specimens of ore in their possession. The Catholic missionaries among the Kansas Indians, the Kaws, Pottawattomies, and the Delawares, have been aware that they gathered it in the neighborhood of the mountains. It was from a Delaware Indian, who had been in Fremont's service as guide, during his explorations in this region, that the members of the Lawrence Company first learned of the existence of the precious metal. This man was to have gone with them, but backed out of the engagement at the last moment. Those familiar with the Indian character are aware of the unwillingness with which they disclose any knowledge they may possess of mineral resources. According to Col. Wm. Bent, the commander at Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River, and a well-known Indian trader, who has lived in this region many years, the Indians have always known of its existence. He made many inquiries after the California discoveries, and has ever since been satisfied of its existence on the eastern slopes of the mountains. The Indians have always remonstrated against the knowledge being made known to the whites, for they are afraid, and we believe with good grounds, that this, their last and best home and hunting-grounds, will be appropriated by the white man, and they themselves be finally exterminated. They have hitherto jealously guarded their secret, but the time has come at last, and the forebodings of the Indians will doubtless soon be fulfilled.

Gold was again discovered in 1851, by a party of emigrants to California from Missouri, Arkansas, and the Cherokee Nation. It was found by them while passing through this region, and proposals made at the time to stop and prospect; but, having families with them, and no means of protection, they finally proceeded to California. The discoveries there precluded their return, and the matter was forgotten for the time. There was a party from the Cherokee Nation who visited this region in the summer of 1856, or '57, we believe, but were compelled to return in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

The reports of these discoveries, and the cessation of the political excitement, stimulated the feeling which induced the search for gold. Numbers of men were living restlessly on the borders, who, craving for excitement, determined on adventuring in search of the auriferous deposits of which occasionally they had heard.

On the 25th of May a company of over forty persons left Lawrence, with the determination of finding the gold in the mountains, if there was any as reported. Other smaller companies had already started. The Lawrence men arrived at the "Fontaine qui Bouille (Fountain of Boiling Water) River, at the foot of Pike's Peak, on the 4th of July. From that time till the last of August they prospected the region lying around the Peak, head waters of the Arkansas, in the South Park, and at Spanish Peak, N. M., but found no "claims," worth working. They then took up their march to Cherry Creek, from whence accounts had reached them of rich deposits. The most of them are still in that section. Some of them have returned to Eastern Kansas for the winter. Hereafter, we give the testimony of one of the leading members of this party.

Early in September, 1858, a party of traders arrived from Cherry Creek at Kansas City, Mo., bringing the first important information relative to the discovery of gold. They came for the purpose of purchasing outfits, tools, etc., for the use of the miners. They brought with them several ounces of the gold. The first discovery was on Cherry Creek. Mr. John Cantrell, of Westport, Mo., also arrived from Cherry Creek at the same time, and confirmed the reports. He was at Fort Laramié when he heard of a company of Georgians, headed by Green Russell, prospecting successfully. He joined them, and found that the prospects were brilliant. He stated that the average yield per pan was from seventeen to twenty cents. Mr. C. is an old California miner, and being well known on the border of Missouri, his statements were considered reliable, and the result was an immediate rush to the mining region.

He stated that in many respects he considered this country far superior to California, for mining. He believes that a third or half less digging will be required, and that water is far more easily obtained, and more abundant. Mr. Cantrell brought about three bushels of the dirt with him, which was tested by experienced miners, and found to yield about fifteen cents to each two quarts of dirt.

Wm. B. Parsons, Esq., city attorney of Lawrence, who went out with the company from that place on the 25th of May, and returned about the middle of October, 1858, during which time he thoroughly prospected the whole regions from Spanish Peak, in New Mexico, to Cherry Creek and the South Platte region, thus speaks, on his return, of the prospects up to the 10th of September, when he left for Eastern Kansas:

"No work has yet been done there; no claims to any extent have been made; the time has been spent in prospecting with pans—a half day here, and a half day there. No man has found a piece weighing 'twenty-three ounces,' or one ounce, or (to my knowledge) one pennyweight. No man has made 'one hundred,' or 'fifty,' or 'twenty' dollars per day; to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, no man made sixteen dollars in one day. The men who were there when I left were working with pans, carrying their dirt from four to seventy rods, and were making from $2 50 to $5 00 per day. The better way for your readers to judge of the field of the mines is to know the 'prospect of the pan.' I have seen $1 50 in a single pan a few times, 40 to 60 cents frequently, and hardly ever less than 8 or 10 cents. Californians will tell you that with three cents to the panful they can make good wages. The Californians in our party say that when they get sluices arranged, they can make $15 every day they work. There, then, you have the whole story; unless some new diggings have been discovered since September 20th, you can put down all reports of wages higher than $10 as extravagant, and receive them with a 'leetle grain of allowance.' If your readers are satisfied with any wages under that sum, let them go there and they will make it. There is room enough for twenty thousand mining claims. The gold is all 'wash gold,' and is, in the opinion of our wisest heads in the mountains, but the beginning of next year's discoveries. Every man there, that has had any experience in mining, is satisfied with the prospect for next season, and some of them are extremely enthusiastic."

Favorable letters had been received both from Mr. Parsons' companions and others, previous to that gentleman's return, and in consequence a large number of emigrants were *en route* to the mines. At this time there can not be less than 2,000 persons wintering in the mountains.

True to the speculative instincts of the West, a number of towns have already been laid out, each one of which, in the estimation of the parties interested, bids fair to be *the* great emporium. Gov. Denver appointed officers for Arrapahoe County, within the boundaries of which most of this region is included. They have gone further, and already ask for organization as a separate territory. A representative has been sent to the Kansas Legislature, and a gentleman elected as delegate to Congress. He is already in Washington. We give his evidence, as published in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, Dec. 24th:

"We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting the Hon. H. J. Graham, delegate-elect to Congress from the new Territory of Colona, and the further pleasure to recognize in him an old acquaintance, formerly of Fulton County in this State, but more recently of Mills County, Iowa. Mr. Graham went to the mines in September last, and left Cherry Creek the 10th of November. He took with him two experienced California miners, and, in company with them, was engaged in prospecting most of the time that he remained. The gold district is very extensive, and is not confined to the beds of water-courses. The entire country is auriferous. A panful of earth taken from the gold-bearing stratum, which is to be found almost anywhere at a depth varying from six inches to twenty feet, will always turn out more or less of the dust. It would seem that immense quantities of gold had been triturated by some unknown process, and liberally sprinkled over the plains and valleys. As yet none but the rudest modes of separating the gold from the earth and sand have been applied. With sluices, long-toms, and other adjuncts of the art, it is Mr. Graham's opinion, as well as the opinion of his two California miners, that mining will prove very profitable. It is also his opinion that further search will lead to the discovery of far more valuable mining districts in the mountains—the source, evidently, from which the immense auriferous drift proceeded."

The special correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times*, who has spent some time in the gold fields, thus writes under date of Nov. 17th:

"During my explorations, I have met numerous companies of miners from various portions of the country. There was one from Iowa, another from Missouri, another from the Cherokee Nation, another from Lawrence, and several companies have recently arrived from Leavenworth. I have thoroughly explored the Platte River, Cherry Creek, the South Platte, Rio Grande, and Colorado; have been through South Park, and surveyed the base of the mountains. In no place have I failed to find gold in digging, and though I am not taught to mine for a living, I have succeeded in securing with my own hands upward of $500 in dust, and I think I shall be able next summer to add a cipher to this without straining myself very hard. The knowledge I have obtained of the country gives me an opportunity that few possess as yet, and I shall endeavor to benefit by it."

The following letter, containing a valuable summary of the discoveries made up to the date thereof, was addressed to the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska by a reliable banking firm of Leavenworth City:

"LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, *Dec.* 13, 1858.

"DEAR SIR—We have the honor to present you a specimen of gold obtained from the newly-discovered 'El Dorado' in Western Kansas. This specimen is a part of several ounces purchased by us from two miners by the name of Russell, natives of Georgia, by whose adventures in search of gold the gold mines of Kansas have been developed. They left this city about the first of April last, in company with nine or ten others, and prospected the whole of that country lying on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of 'Pike's Peak,' finding gold, in greater or less abundance, at almost every step.

"From them we have obtained the following information, which has been abundantly corroborated:

"1. The gold is found *on the surface*, and at various distances, to the depth of eight feet.

"2. The '*bed rock*' has not yet been reached by any of the miners.

"3. With the rudest implements they were able to obtain from $2 to $5 per day.

"4. With improved means, such as '*sluices*' and '*toms*,' there are '*millions of acres*' (to use their own phrase) that will produce $20 per day, and many places as much as $40.

"5. That this new 'gold region' differs from California in this: The gold is scattered broadcast over a vast extent, and not found in 'pockets,' 'gulches,' and 'ravines,' as in California, thus insuring a support at least for every man that is disposed to labor.

"6. The specimen accompanying this note constitutes a part of the labor of the Messrs. Russell in '*more than five hundred different places*.'

"7. The last place they labored was at 'Cherry Creek,' 60 miles northeast from 'Pike's Peak.' This creek empties into the South Fork of the Platte, on the south side of that river. At this point, Cherry Creek, they found the richest '*diggings*.'

"8. The distance from this city to Cherry Creek is '*about six hundred miles*,' by way of the Fort Riley road and the Smoky Hill Fork of Kansas River, which is 'altogether (say the Russells) the best route.'

"Very respectfully, J. C. HEMINGRAY & Co.

"The Hon. WARD S. BURNETT, present."

The latest intelligence from the mines bears date November 20th. At that time, Col. Chas. Nichols, a member of the Lawrence company, and well known in Kansas, left the mines for Eastern Kansas, where he arrived the last of December. His statements are full, and we think may be relied upon. The Lawrence *Republican* says:

"First, as to the gold itself. He confirms the previous accounts of its existence in paying quantities. It is scattered more or less over an extent of country 300 miles north and south, and 100 east and west. Over this he prospected more or less himself, and did not fail of finding gold. The best prospect he found anywhere was on the Platte, in the South Park, some 80 miles up the river from Cherry Creek, and there he is confident the richest diggings will be found. This Park lies mainly north and west of Pike's Peak. He also found good prospecting at the crossing of the Arkansas at Pueblo. * * * When he left the mines there were 1,000 to 1,500 persons there. * * * Aside from the gold deposits, the Colonel thinks the country a desirable one, as large portions of it are susceptible of cultivation, and the climate is eminently pure and healthful. He returns in the spring."

Gen. Wm. Larimer, formerly a banker in Leavenworth City, writes under date of Nov. 19th, that—

"Miners are making from three to five dollars per day, with good prospects of doing much better in the spring. * * * * It will make an excellent farming country."

The following, from the St. Louis *Democrat*, will be read with interest. It has reference to what are known as the "Gold lines of the Continent," and traces their course, showing they run through the new gold fields. We close the evidence of the existence of the precious metals there, with this extract:

"It is a fact long and well known, though only just now beginning to be properly appreciated, that every stream which heads among these Cordilleras brings down with them to the plains gold-bearing sands. Along all the watershed of Texas, the affluents are of this character, and time and again the report of gold discoveries has gone forth from their deposits. In the lower courses of Red River, the Arkansas, the Platte, in the rivulets of Sonora and Chihuahua, upon the banks of Rio del Norte, and the Colorado and the Gila, in the beds of the Sacramento and its many branches, and, in short, wherever a current has come from that great auriferous empire, there, too, is the glittering sign of its massed-up treasures. It is known that the gold lines of the world form almost a great circle, of which this region (Cherry Creek and Pike's Peak) lies directly in track, and this, too, in so far, gives an assurance of its character. Across it at an early day the Aztecs made large portages, and remains of the seats of that traffic even now attest that it must have been supported by a wealth which could never come but from gathering tribute of the mountains—the gold, and the silver, and the precious stones of a country wonderful in its yield."

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS.

Col. Wm. Gilpin, of Independence, Mo., has lately delivered a lecture at Kansas City, in the same State, upon the Gold Regions of the Sierra San Juan. This gentleman, as an officer of the American army, has traveled extensively over the immense mountain ranges of North America. He probably understands the physical geography of this continent better than any other man who has written on the subject. Being a man of extensive scientific knowledge, possessed of a comprehensive and philosophical mind, and of large erudition and powers of generalization, what he says upon the character of the country of which we are writing must be valuable and interesting. Col. Gilpin is the author of a series of letters under the title of "Physical Geography of North America," which appeared in the *National Intelligencer* and the New York *Times*. They are more thorough, clear, and comprehensive than anything we have ever read on the same subject. We think it would be beneficial both to the author and public if they could be issued in some collected form. We give some extracts from his last lecture, being only sorry that the limits of a work like the present prevents our inserting it entire:

"Physical geography arranges the surface of the continents into basins and the mountain crests which divide them. Thus, the basin of the Mississippi is that surface which, being drained by all the confluent branches of this river, discharges its fresh waters into the Gulf of Mexico. * * * * Three more similar calcareous basins, each drained by a single system of rivers—the basin of the St. Lawrence, the basin of the Saskatchawan of Hudson's Bay, and the Arctic basin of the McKenzie, resting upon one another, and upon the basin of the Mississippi—form together one continuous expanse, geologically uniform and identical. This expanse defines itself as the calcareous plain of North America. Limestone, horizontally stratified, underlies this whole expanse, being formed like cheese from milk, from the sediment and pressure of the ocean which once rolled over it, but has now retired.

This calcareous plain, thus forming a unit in physical geography, embraces four sevenths of the area of our continent. It is encompassed all round by a circuit of primary mountains, within which it forms an amphitheater. These mountains are the Alleghanies, toward the Atlantic; the Cordilleras of the Sierra Madre and the Andes, toward the Pacific. The mouths of the great rivers form the doors or outlets through them to the ocean. This circumferent wall of mountains is of immense breadth toward the Pacific. It is the second unit in physical geography, and covers two sevenths of the area of our continent. * * * Behold, then, the physical arrangement of our continent! at once simple, complete, and sublime—the calcareous plain, four sevenths; the mountain formation, two sevenths; the maritime slope, one seventh. The geological structure of our continent has the same order, a like magnitude of dimensions and arrangements, a parallel simplicity. The calcareous plain is a uniform secondary form of limestone, horizontally deposited and stratified. The mountain formation is of granite, presenting the primeval crust of the globe rent by volcanic force, and elevated vertically. The maritime slope presents the external mountain base partly revealed, and partly covered by the washings of the sea."

The lecturer then proceeds to describe how the globe assumed its present appearance, by comparing the process to that of the manufacture of shot. This explanation is necessary to prepare for his theory of the distribution of the precious metals. He says:

"Geology explains how the material mass of this great sphere has arranged itself, in cooling into layers enveloping one another, like the successive coatings of an onion. Specific gravity accounts for the relative position of these layers, one upon the other, and explains to us when and how to penetrate to their metalliferous contents. *It is in the primeval rocks exclusively that the precious metals and precious stones are found.* The base metals are contained in calcareous or secondary rocks. The same stupendous scale holds in the abundance of the metals, their purity, and their widely-extended distribution. * * * * It is the primeval mass, then, of the mountain formation, which alone is auriferous. and within it only can the precious metals, and especially gold, be sought for with success. * * * * * * * * * *

"The mountain formation, which occupies the western portion of our continent, to the extent of two sevenths of its whole area, consists of the Cordillera of Sierra Madre on the east, the Cordillera of the Andes on the west, and the plateau of the table-lands embraced between them. It is *uniformly primeval and everywhere auriferous*. The plateau of the table-lands commences above Tehuantepec, where the Cordilleras begin to open from one another. It runs through the continent to Behring's Straits, and is one thousand miles in width, in our latitude (39°).

"The general elevation of its surface is 6,000 feet above the sea; that of the Cordilleras is 12,000 feet. The plateau is traversed across by great mountain chains, which subdivide into basins. Three of these basins contain, respectively, the great rivers Columbia, the Colorado, and the Rio del Norte, which gorge the Cordilleras and escape to the seas. Three other basins contain the stagnant lakes, the Great Salt Lake, the Lagana, and the Lake of the City of Mexico; these have no outlets or drainage to the seas. Of these mountain chains, the most interesting to us is the Sierra Mimbres. This divides asunder the basins of the Colorado and the Del Norte, which rest against it as a back-bone. It leaves the western flank of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre in latitude 39°, and traversing the plateau by a due southern course for 1,400 miles, joins the Cordillera of the Andes in the Mexican State of Durango, in latitude 23°. This mountain chain is volcanic, containing craters and the overflow of lava. The Cordillera of the Andes is also volcanic. These mountain chains consist of the primeval rocks, broken from their original positions, heaved up edgewise by the expansive power of the internal fires of the globe, and revealed to sight and search. Moreover, the Colorado River, in escaping to the sea, gorges the Cordillera of the Andes diagonally, having rent its way by a chasm bored through the very bowels of the Cordillera, athwart from base to base. This chasm, 400 miles in length, is known as the Cañon of the Colorado. * * * * * * It is here, upon the plateau, in the arcane of the mountain formation, and the activity of the stupendous forges of nature, that the precious metals may be sought in mass and in position! Moreover, the Sierra Mimbres, where its southern half bisects the Mexican States of Durango and Chihuahua, contains twenty-one mines of silver, which, wrought for three centuries by the Spaniards, have furnished the world with its silver coin and bullion. Moreover, where the Sierra Mimbres, in its course to the north, approaches to its junction with the Sierra Madre, it increases to a prodigious bulk. It rises to the altitude of perpetual snow, and assumes, for 200 miles, the local name of Sierra San Juan. Here it is that the dislocation of nature by volcanic forces, and the consequent metalliferous development, attain their highest culmination."

After tracing the course of the baser metals across the continent, showing the points of culmination, where they reveal themselves in masses, the lecturer proceeds to show that the same rule applies to the metallic deposits of the primeval rocks of our continent, from the south to the north. Col. Gilpin says:

"As gold is everywhere else found within it in the form of grains, or scales, or minute lumps, so is it possible for it to culminate in mass and in position where the auriferous rocks are upheaved to form the vertical masses of the Sierra San Juan and the Andes, and are then gorged into their bowels by the Cañon of the Colorado. * * * * * It is the attrition of the elements upon the surface, rocks, and veins only that have as yet attracted attention. It is *beneath* that we must search for the sedimentary mass, the possibility to do which now first presents itself as we advance within the labyrinth of the volcanic masses and cañons of the plateau.

"My own personal experience, earned during three military expeditions made between the years 1844–49, rendered desperate from the then unknown complication of the country, added to the numerical strength and savage character of the Indians, is not without value. The facts then and since collected by me *are so numerous and so positive, that I entertain an absolute conviction, derived from them, that gold in mass and in position, and infinite in quantity, will, within the coming three years, reveal itself to the energy of our pioneers.* All the precious metals and precious stones will also reveal themselves in equal abundance in this region, so propitious to their production. Such a development has nothing in it speculative or theoretical. * * * * * The inquiry which acquaints us with the climate, the agriculture, and domestic geography of this immense region, is still equally interesting and important as its metals. It was upon the summit of this plateau, where it traverses Mexico and Peru, where the semi-civilized empires of Montezuma and the Incas were found, when a sterile barbarism pervaded every other portion of the continent of America.

"The distance thence (Kansas City) to Pike's Peak is less than 700 miles. It is reached by the great road of the Arkansas River, traversing straight to the west and ascending the imperceptible grade of the Great Plains clear to the mountain base. Gold is here discovered so soon as the primeval rocks rise beneath the calcareous plain. Pike's Peak, which rises to the altitude of 14,500 feet above the sea, is the abrupt colossal termination of the mountain promontory, which, proceeding eastward from the Cordillera 100 miles, sunders from one another the sources of the South Platte and the Arkansas rivers. Where this promontory connects with the Cordillera, is a supremely grand *focal* point of primary mountain chains, primary rivers and parks. This *focal* point is in the same latitude as San Francisco and St. Louis (39°), is about one thousand miles from each, and in the center between them.

"The direction of the Cordillera is from northwest to southeast. From its western flank protrudes a promontory, balancing and similar to that of Pike's Peak, known as the Elk Mountain; it sunders from one another the Grand River of the Colorado and the Eagle River, and terminates abruptly within the angle of their junction. Radiating due south is the Sierra Mimbres, known for 200 miles by the snowy peaks of San Juan. This chain sunders the waters of the Eagle River from the Rio del Norte. The southern arm of the Cordillera sunders the waters of the Rio del Norte from the Arkansas River—the northern arm, the waters of the Platte River from the Rio Grande of the Colorado. Such is this *focal* summit from which five primary mountains and five rivers simultaneously depart. Upon the Platte is the park known as the Bayou Salado; upon the Rio Grande of the Colorado, the park known as the Middle Park; upon the Rio del Norte, the park called the Bayou of San Luis. The Arkansas and Eagle rivers have no parks; they defile outward through stupendous cañons.

"Behold, then, the panorama which salutes the vision of one who has surmounted this supreme focal summit of the Cordillera! Infinite in variety of features—each feature intense in the magnitude and the grandeur of its mold—in front, in rear, and on either hand, nature ascending in all her elements to the standard of superlative sublimity! Beneath, the family of parks around, the radiating backs of the primeval mountains, the primary rivers starting to the seas; above, the ethereal canopy, intensely blue, effulgent with the unclouded sun by day and the stars by night; to the east, the undulating plains, expanding one hundred leagues, to dip like an ocean beneath the encircling horizon; to the west, the sublime plateau, checkered by volcanic peaks and *mesas*, channeled as a labyrinth by the profound gorges of the stream.

"It is manifest what care the pioneers, already engaged in mining at the entrance of the Bayou Salado (South Park), will, in another season, ascend through it to the Cordillera, surmount its crest, and descend into the Bayou San Luis. *They will develop at every step gold in new and increasing abundance.* Besides, access is equally facile by the Huerfano, an affluent of the Arkansas, coming down from the Spanish Peak, 100 miles farther south. From New Mexico, the approach is by ascending the Rio Bravo del Norte. The snowy battlements of the Sierra San Juan form the western wall of the Bayou San Luis. From its middle flank the Sierra San Juan projects to the southwest a chain of remarkable volcanic mountains, known as the Sierra la Plata (silver mountain). This chain divides asunder the waters of the Great Colorado from the Rio San Juan, and, filling the angle of their junction, forms the perpendicular wall of the Great Cañon.

"The Sierra la Plata is 400 miles in length, having its source west-southwest along its dorsal crest; its volcanic masses penetrating to perpetual snow. Its flanks descend by immense terraces of carboniferous and sulphurous limestone. All formations of the globe here come together, mingle with one another, acquire harmony, and arrange themselves side by side in gigantic proportions. Lava, porphyritic granite, sandstone, limestone, the precious and base metals, salt, marble, coal, thermal and medicinal streams, fantastic mountains, called cristones, or abrupt peaks, level *mesas* of great fertility, cañons, delicious valleys, rivers, and great forests; all these, and a thousand other varieties, find room, appear in succession, in perfect order, and in perfectly graceful proportions. Remoteness from the sea and altitude secure to this region a tonic atmosphere, warm, cloudless, brilliant, and serene. The aboriginal people are numerous, robust, and intelligent. They are the Navajo and Zuta Indians. They have skill in agriculture and weaving, rear great herds of horses, cattle, and sheep, but construct neither permanent nor temporary houses, so dry and favorable is the atmosphere. Here, also, occurs a remarkably isolated mountain, known to rumor for half a century, but only now locally identified. This is the Corro di Sal (salt mountain). This rises from among the spurs of the Sierra la Plata, to an altitude of 9,000 feet, appearing as an irregular cone of great bulk. A pure, stratified mass of rock-salt, its flanks are channeled by the little river Dolores, whose waters, saturated with liquid salt, yield it again, in its lower course, in granulated beds of snowy white, tinted with vermillion, streaks from the beds of selenite with which the salt terminates.

"It is to this remarkable mountain chain and its surrounding regions that I have desired to conduct you, and here stop, in the midst of the veritable arcana of the mountain formation and its metalliferous elements."

The remainder of the lecture is taken up by an eloquent description of the advantages of position this whole country possesses. Kansas and Missouri are in the center of the central continent of the earth, and in the very center of the zone along which experience shows " the principles of revealed civilization make the circuit of the globe." The isothermal zone of the Northern Hemisphere has always held this pre-eminence.

"Under the influence of the warm maritime climates, it rises above the 40th degree of latitude; under the influence of the continental climate, it is depressed to the south of the 40th degree. * * * * * * Along this axis have arisen successively the great cities of China and of India, Babylon, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, Paris, London, in the older continents; upon our continent, the seaboard cities, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The channel of the Missouri is its onward track to us; whence it passes by the Kansas basins, the Sweet Water, the Snake River, and the Columbia to Vancouver's Island, on the South Pacific shore."

We close our extracts with the following eloquent peroration, and believe that the reader who has followed us will have a much clearer idea of the character, resources, and harmonious unity of all the features of this region than could have been obtained by any other means.

"We, then, the people of the center, are upon the lines of intense and intelligent energy, where civilization has its largest field, its highest developments, its inspired form. Along this line have come, from the plateau of the Sierra, our religion, our sciences, our civilization, our social manners, our arts and agriculture, the horse, our articles of food and raiment; and here is the eternal fire from which has been rekindled, when it has expired, the spirit of the 'unconquerable mind and freedom's holy flame.'"

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.

Under this head we give a table of the latitudes and longitudes of the various points in Western Kansas which have become known from the discovery of gold. They are carefully compiled from the published government reports and from the statements made by those who returned from there last summer :

	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	d.	m.	s.	d.	m.	s.
Junction of the Forks of Platte River	41	05	05	100	49	43
South Fork of Platte Island	40	51	17	103	07	00
South Fork of Platte, St. Vrain's Fort	40	22	35	105	19	19
Crow Creek	40	41	59	104	57	49
Horse Creek—Goshen's Hole	41	40	18	104	24	36
South Fork, near Cherry Creek	39	43	53	105	24	34
South Fork, 9 miles above Beaver Creek	40	17	31	104	02	00
Divide, between Laramie and Cache à la Poudre rivers	41	02	19	105	35	17
Laramie River	41	15	02	106	16	54
Fort Laramie	42	12	10	104	47	43
Medicine Bow River	41	37	16	106	47	25
New Park	40	52	44	—		
New Park	40	33	22	—		
Old Park, fork of Grand River	39	57	26	—		
Entrance of Bayou Salado (South Park), head of Fountaine qui Bouille, south fork of Platte	39	20	24	—		
Junction of Arkansas and Fontaine qui Bouille rivers	38	15	23	104	02	00
Boiling Springs	38	52	10	105	22	45
Bent's Fork, Arkansas River	38	03	02	—		
Republican Fork, tributary of where the route diverged to South Fork of Platte	40	05	06	101	39	23
Lake, between Republican and South Platte	40	29	04	104	44	47
Head of Smoky Hill Fork	38	51	15	—		

Elevations above the sea of various points :

Pike's Peak	14,500 feet.
St. Vrain's Fort	5,400 "
Junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte River	2,700 "
Long's Peak	13,570 "
South Pass	7,400 "
Medicine Bow	8,350 "
Spanish Peaks	11,000 "

Distance of streams, etc., from Fort St. Vrain and

Cherry Creek: Black Hills, from Cherry Creek, 8 miles; Rocky Mountains, 30; Pike's Peak, 78; from Beaver Creek to Rocky Mountains, 60; from Fort St. Vrain to Long Peak, 17; to Medicine Bow River, 147; to Cache à la Poudre, 56; to Fort Laramie, 125; to mouth of Kansas River, by Santa Fé Road, 710; by the central route up the Smoky Hill or Republican forks, from Leavenworth City, is about 600 miles (so claim the papers of that place); by way of the northern route from St. Joseph or Elwood, the same; and from Atchison or Sumner, by the road on 4th standard parallel and Republican Forks, 550 miles.

STREAMS.

The following are the names of different streams in the the gold region:

Fish-pond Creek, Black Squirrel Creek, and Fountain qui Bouille, which form the head waters of Smoky Hill Fork. The Fountain qui Bouille rises within three miles of the base of Pike's Peak. Then there is Vaccus Fork, Thompson's Fork, Cache à la Poudre, Crow Creek, Beaver Creek, Quicksand Creek, and Cherry Creek, most of which empty into the South Platte, some one or two running into the Arkansas. From the mouth of Cherry Creek to Pike's Peak is 78 miles. You go up Cherry Creek 35 miles, thence across to Fish-pond, 12 miles; to Black Squirrel, 9 miles; to Jim's Camp, 12 miles; to head of Fountain qui Bouille, 10 miles, which is at or near Pike's Peak. Cherry Creek is in Kansas, about 40 miles south of the Nebraska line.

TOWNS.

Several towns have been laid out in the gold regions, near Cherry Creek and on the South Platte. The miners are scattered for a distance of 50 miles along the South Platte valley and its numerous branches.

Montana was laid out by the Lawrence Company in September, '58. It is on the south bank of the Platte, about nine miles from the mouth of Cherry Creek. It has already—as we learn from a private letter—about thirty houses on the site. The character of its projectors will be sufficient to assure its success. Within ten miles, pine timber can be obtained in unlimited quantities. Cottonwood is found on the streams. The settlers here are mostly from the Eastern States.

Auraria—signifying *golden light*—is located at the mouth of Cherry Creek, on the west bank of the stream. It is said to be a good location, and possessing advantages equal to Montana. It has too many rivals Opposite it are the *cities* (?) of **St. Charles** and **Denver City**. St. Charles is the oldest located point, having been laid out by the company of Georgians and Cherokees who first discovered the gold. Denver City is an addition to St. Charles, tacked on to accommodate the speculative spirit of the officers appointed by Gov. Denver to take charge of Arapahoe County, which comprises all the vast extent of country within the boundaries of Kansas lying west of the principal guide meridian. The squatters seem determined to have *squatter sovereignty in extenso*, were indignant at the appointments, and paid no respect to them or their authority.

In addition to the towns laid out, there are several well-known Indian trading posts—Fort St. Vrain is the principal of these in the South Platte valley, and Bent's Fort, owned by Col. Wm. Bent, a well-known trader in the Arkansas valley. There are some others whose names we do not know; they will doubtless all be nuclei for settlements which will grow up around them.

HOW TO GO TO THE MINES.

There are a number of routes to the gold region, starting from different points in Eastern Kansas, the merits of which are being pertinaciously urged by the various newspapers. Under the head of "Routes," we give the best information obtainable on this subject. In this section we propose to show the best mode of going.

There will be several stage and express lines running from Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison, Elwood, and St. Joseph.

From Leavenworth to Cherry Creek there is now running a four-horse express, known as Smith's Express, fare $125. The general length of the trip will be about fifteen days. A company is also organized composed chiefly of New York capitalists, with $200,000 capital, of which Wm. H. Russell, of Leavenworth, is President, and J. S. Jones, of Missouri, is Superintendent. They will run a daily line of Concord coaches, and a daily line of express wagons, from Leavenworth City to Cherry Creek. Arrangements are to be made with the ticket offices of the principal Eastern railroads, by which passengers can buy tickets through to the gold mines by this route, and by which packages may be expressed through. Mr. Russell is of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, the contractors for transporting supplies for the general government across the plains, and there is no doubt this company will stock their lines well, and take passengers across the plains at a moderate price, with speed and comfort.

From Atchison, the *Champion* announces, that Messrs. Hockaday, Burr & Co., the contractors of the Great Salt Lake mail, will run a regular line of coaches to the mines from that city. This firm have already stocked their road, and propose to allow each passenger 40 lbs. of baggage, finding provisions, etc., and carry them to Cherry Creek in eight days—if they will agree to travel night and day—for $100. The Salt Lake mail now runs by Fort Kearney, within 250 miles of the mines, to which place an express connects regularly with the mail.

From Elwood and St. Joseph the same firm will have coaches communicating with their mail lines at about the same rates as from Atchison.

Lawrence will be connected by coaches with Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek, per the Smoky Hill or Central Route, early in the spring. The same line will probably connect with Topeka and other towns in the Kansas valley, as also with the Wyandotte and Leavenworth line.

Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, of Leavenworth, advertise that they are prepared to act as common carriers to the mines, conveying at stated prices any amount of merchandise, etc., which may be contracted for. They have unsurpassed facilities for this business, and will doubtless transport goods with all promptness.

John S. Jones, of Westport, well known in Missouri and Kansas as a trader and carrier, advertises that he will start fifty trains of twenty-six wagons each during the ensuing season, from Westport, Mo., and Atchison, Kansas, for the transportation of goods, tools, baggage, etc., and the conveyance of passengers.

Wm. Smith, of Independence, Mo., will start a mule train and an ox train, from Independence and Kansas City, Mo., and Wyandotte and Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the 1st of April.

The fare by these lines will not be more than $100, the competition being so great, each town seeking to outbid its rivals for the vast travel which is destined to take its line of march from thence to the mountains.

Express traveling will have its disadvantages, which we think will not render it cheaper or better for the pioneer. But little baggage can be carried, few tools, and the same things may occur that did during the California excitement, when passengers were victimized to a great extent by irresponsible express lines, who had neither relays of animals, supplies of food, or accommodations of any kind for those who traveled by them.

Our advice would be to the emigrant to first choose the point in Kansas from whence to start, get there by the shortest and most expeditious route, form a company of at least four or six persons, take the money charged by the express lines, and add a little more to it, purchase a wagon with oxen or mules, and also, if possible, have one or two good riding animals for driving in stock, hunting, etc. Buy your provisions for six months, tools, etc., at the point selected, and then start on your "own hook" for the mines. This will not cost a great deal more than to go without outfit, provisions, or tools by means of the coaches, and will be much more comfortable.

WHAT TO TAKE.

The pioneer wants a good rifle; this can be purchased East cheaper than in the Territory. If you go in companies, one or more double-bareled shot-guns will be found useful. *Every man should provide himself with Colt's eight-inch Navy revolver.* It is the best weapon for frontier use, and can be kept in good order with little trouble. Provide yourself with water-proof caps. A good, strong hunting or bowie-knife will be found useful. All these can be purchased to better advantage at the East. A pair of stout Mackinaw blankets, blue or gray, should be carried. These may be obtained at the point of departure, or in Chicago or St. Louis. A waterproof coat, cap and leggings, or boots, will be found very useful; let them be of as light stuff as possible. We give below the cost in Eastern Kansas of provisions, teams, and all other things necessary. They will be about the same at any of the various towns, the larger places probably having an advantage in their merchants keeping more abundant supplies on hand. Further inquiry on the ground, in the spring, may prove that it will be equally as advantageous to purchase in the mines, rather than haul a large supply of provisions over the plains. The traders will have large quantities of goods there. Our opinion is decidedly in favor of out-fitting in Eastern Kansas.

OUTFIT FOR FOUR PERSONS FOR SIX MONTHS.

TEAM AND TOOLS.

3 yoke of oxen, at $80	$240 00
1 wagon, cover, etc	85 00
Yokes, chains, etc	9 00
1 tent, etc	15 00
10 pair blankets	40 00
4 steel picks	6 00
4 steel shovels	4 00
4 axes	5 00
4 gold pans	2 00
3 augers	1 00
1 inch chisel	85
1 hand saw	1 25
1 drawing-knife	80
1 half-inch file	40
6 lbs. of wrought nails	75
Total	$410 85

PROVISIONS, ETC.

1,000 lbs.	of flour	$30 00
400 lbs.	dried bacon	40 00
100 "	dried beef	12 00
50 "	salt	75
8 "	tea	5 25
50 "	coffee	7 70
200 "	sugar	18 00
80 "	rice	2 40
150 "	beans	5 25
40 "	dried fruit	4 00
10 "	pepper	1 20
8 "	soda	80
6 "	cream tartar	3 00
25 "	soap	2 00

25 " gunpowder	$9 00
50 " lead	5 00
1,000 gun caps	1 20
2 gallons pickles	4 00
4 gallons vinegar	1 60
2 dozen boxes matches	1 00
1 coffee-mill	50
1 frying-pan	60
1 Dutch oven	1 20
3 camp-kettles	3 00
6 tin plates and 6 cups	1 00
1 set knives and forks	75
1 butcher-knife	25
1 set spoons	25
Total	$158 80
Add teams, etc	410 85
Total	$568 65

GENERAL HINTS.

Of course, if there are six persons in the party, a large estimate will be required, but the proportion will be smalle than for the first four. We have omitted tobacco and spirits from the above. The first-named, each individua must secure for himself; and the second our experienc shows had better be left behind. A small quantity of goo brandy might be carried for medicinal purposes. W should take coffee instead thereof. Three yoke of commo sized cattle will haul about 2,500 lbs., which is about th weight four men will need to carry. Indian meal shoul not be taken, except for immediate use, as it will be likel to spoil.

After getting out beyond the settlements—say about 12 miles from the Missouri River—it will be well to set guard at night, and place the party under camp law, whic is simply the rule of Judge Lynch. It will be well fo each small party, both for protection against the Indians and for the purpose of mutual assistance in crossing streams etc., to travel in company with other teams. This wil nearly always be possible, as the roads will be crowde early in the spring. It can be done without bringing the parties into closer relations than such as are necessary for the purpose of mutual protection. When camp-life proper commences, a chief officer should be elected by the pioneers. Care should be taken to select, if possible, a man accustomed to frontier life—an old Californian or mountaineer—for the position. A ready obedience should be given to all his reasonable orders. He should do all the talking with Indian bands. He should regulate the distance to be traveled, camping places, and such like general details. On camping, the wagons should be arranged in the form of a *corral*, as a defense against sudden attacks. Place a guard over your cattle at night. It will often be found necessary to double teams in crossing streams. Of course, all such organizations will disband on arrival at destination.

It would be advisable to take along about sixty feet of pine plank to construct your Long Tom with. You can put your wagon-bed together with screws, and, when there, take it apart, and use it in part for the same purpose, thereby saving the hauling of so much extra weight.

A miner now in the mountains says:

"I would advise emigrants to bring an assortment of seeds, and a few potatoes. This being a good agricultural country, such articles command a high price here. As to mining implements, the following are necessary: one pick, one long-handled shovel, and a pan made of tin, sheet-iron or copper, capable of containing about three gallons of water, well projecting out at the rim."

You will doubtless encounter roving bands of Indians, who will pester you with begging requests, and, if not watched, may steal your animals, or anything that may be laying handy. If your company is small, it would be well to make the chief a few presents. Under all circumstances treat them like human beings. Do not be brutal or domineering. Much of the trouble between the Indians and travelers arises from the tyranny and insolence of the white man. Do not, on any account, give the Indians liquor. They are degraded enough without adding such means. Keep a good watch over your animals while near any roving bands, and at all times.

Take as little baggage as possible, and make it up in a compact and portable manner. Let what clothing you take be strong and coarse, adapted to roughing. Carry nothing but "hickory" and woolen hunting shirts. Have your boots high in the legs, made of stout leather, loose, so as to be worn over the pantaloons. Every man should carry a pair of green "goggles" to protect his eyes from the wind and dust, which are exceedingly disagreeable. These are glasses with wire-work around them. All the personal baggage ought not to be more than could be carried in a large-sized valise. A very few well-selected books would pay for their extra weight. Portable writing materials will be useful. The best paper is that commonly used for foreign letters, which allows of six sheets being placed in one letter at the common postage. It would be advisable for parties to take a small quantity of common medicines, which any physician will put up in convenient form, with directions for their use. They may be found useful in preventing serious sickness.

WHEN TO GO.

The season is early in Kansas, and parties can start for the mountains in the middle of March, though the roads will not be in good condition till May. The streams will be high, the roads heavy, and but little pasture to be had for the cattle, so early. Corn can be purchased at any point a hundred miles from the river, and, on some routes much farther inland. The best time for traveling will be from the middle of April to the 1st of July. We should start about the first-named time.

ROUTES.

We wish to give, as impartially as we are able, the merits and demerits of the various routes. It must be remembered that the gold regions now being worked are situated in *Northwestern* Kansas and Southwestern Nebraska, in the 39th parallel; therefore a route which passes below that must be too far south for present purposes. It is probable that another year will show the country south of Pike's Peak to be as rich as that north of it; but the larger portion of this season's emigration will go to the latter.

THE ARKANSAS ROUTE

Follows, for a large portion of the distance, what is known as the Santa Fé Road. It leaves that route in the neighborhood of Bent's Fort, and diverges in a west-by-north direction to Pike's Peak, from which point it is seventy-eight miles to the mouth of Cherry Creek. The Santa Fé road can be reached from Wyandotte. It is 800 miles by it from that city to Pike's Peak. This is the route traversed by the Santa Fé traders, and in general is well supplied with wood and water. Its disadvantages seem to be its length. Its advantages, for those who wish to start early, the fact of being the most southerly, and, consequently, grass will be obtainable earlier.

THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

This, commonly called the Central Route, will undoubtedly be traveled by large numbers. It has already been traversed by many, and is described as being well supplied with wood, water, and grass. For 200 miles from the border, settlements will be found. Starting either from Wyandotte, Quindaro, or Leavenworth, according to the wish of the emigrant, and outfitting there or proceeding to Lawrence (the distance of that place being about equal from either of these river towns), the pioneer will take the divide on the south of the Kansas valley pass, along what is known as the California Road, to Brownville, or Topeka, and thence through Richardson County, by the Mormon trail to the junction of the Smoky Hill with the Kansas; thence by the military road up the valley to Solomons and Saline forks, and fifty miles beyond where the military road strikes southwest to the Arkansas. The Smoky Hill runs in almost a due westerly course to Pike's Peak, and the traveler can continue up the valley or strike across to the branches of the Republican, which are but a short distance, on to Col. Fremont's trail of '43. The distance by this route will be about 600 miles. It possesses many advantages, from the settlements on the first portion of it, and its being well wooded and watered. From Leavenworth the emigrant will take the military road to Fort Riley, about 120 miles, and thence up the Smoky Hill, as above.

ROUTE FROM LEAVENWORTH VIA REPUBLICAN.

The emigrant landing at Leavenworth, will, after outfitting, etc., proceed to Fort Riley by way of the military road, from Fort Leavenworth, which is also the mail stage route. Crossing the Kansas River, he will strike up the new military road to Fort Bridger, running on the south side of the stream. It follows Parson's branch of the principal fork for some distance. The road is bridged, etc., for 100 miles west of the Fort, and the remainder of it is under contract This route will pass directly through the gold region. According to the descriptions given by Beale, Fremont, and others, the Republican route is a good one, well wooded for the first 300 miles from the Missouri River, and having abundance of water and grass the whole distance. It then follows the divide between Solomons and the Republican forks. This is of the same character of country as that up Parson's branch. The head waters of the Republican and branches are within 30 or 40 miles of the gold-bearing streams. There are small lakes with grass, water, and buffalo chips for fuel, convenient for camping, on the divide between these head waters and Bijou or Beaver Creeks, the first affluents of the South Platte you strike. This route will run a large portion of the way over the one from the Great Bend. By this route, it is stated to be less than 600 miles from Leavenworth to Auraria.

NORTHERN ROUTES—THE GREAT BEND.

There are several of these, the principal and shortest of which will start from the towns in the Great Bend. Atchison will be the place from which Hockaday's, Burr & Company's Express will start. The emigrant wishing to take this route will proceed by way of Chicago, to Quincy, Ill., crossing the Mississippi River to Hannibal—thence by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This brings St. Joseph and Northern Kansas within three days of the Atlantic cities. From St. Joseph the distance to Atchison is about 20 miles. Either Atchison or Sumner are much farther inland than Elwood or St. Joseph. We give the distances and location of the routes from them, *via* the 1st standard parallel to the Republican Fork, and thence by Col. Fremont's route of '43 to Cherry Creek. The road follows a due west course, skirting the head waters of Grasshopper, Soldier, Lost, and Rock creeks, affluents of the Kansas, through the towns of Lancaster, Muscotah, Eureka, Ontario, and Vermillion City, to the Big Blue River, below where it divides into the Little Blue and Vermillion

River. It then crosses to the Little Blue, and follows up the valley a short distance, crossing to the Republican Fork, crossing the stream and taking the divide between it and Solomons Fork for nearly 100 miles. It then follows the Republican, crossing First, Prairie Dog, and Sandy creeks, to the head waters of the fork, when it crosses Beaver, Bijou, and Kioway creeks to Cherry Creek and the gold mines. This is certainly the most direct route, and, as it seems to us, the shortest. It is described as being well supplied with good camping places, and plenty of buffalo, as indeed the other routes are. For 100 miles settlers will be found—beyond, camp life proper will commence. The Big Blue, and the crossing of the Republican, after leaving the Little Blue, will be the only considerable streams to ford. The distance in all to Cherry Creek is not more than 550 miles, while on the other routes it can not be less than 600.

There is another route from the same place, *via* the great military road to Salt Lake, as far as Fort Kearney, thence by Fremont's Route of '41. The distance to Cherry Creek is 649 miles. The advantages are, its being a heavy traveled road to Fort Kearney, with several mail stations where provisions can be obtained. It has a sufficiency of wood, and water, and grass. The settlements along this route to the South Platte are now so close that a man may travel from Atchison to Fort Kearney without carrying provisions, and find entertainment every night. It is the best settled of all the great lines of travel. From Fort Kearney to Cherry Creek is 400 miles along the valley of the South Platte. From Atchison to Cherry Creek, by way of the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas, is 711 miles. The pioneer proceeds to Fort Riley, and thence follows the military road.

ST. JOSEPH AND ELWOOD ROUTE.

The emigrant who, on arriving at St. Joseph, desires to proceed direct, will cross the river to Elwood, outfit at either place, and take what is known as the St. Joseph and California trail, the road used by the early emigrants to the Golden State. This road runs by way of Wolf River, Claytonville, Richmond, the Vermillion and Big Blue Rivers, to Palmetto, crossing the Big Sandy and Rock Creek, to the Little Blue, thence up the same and Elm Creek to Fort Kearney—a distance of 254 miles. The road to this point is good, and settlements are found along its entire length. We have already given the distance to the mines from the Fort. In all, it is 654 miles.

This, we believe, are all the Kansas routes. The Iowa emigrants will cross to Nebraska City, Omaha, or some other point in Nebraska, and proceed by the regular routes The distance is about the same as from Kansas.

HINTS AND ADVICE.

J. R. Snowden, director of the Mint, says of some specimens of Kansas gold that he has assayed, that one parcel was worth $19 92 per ounce, and another $20 01. These results show the Kansas gold to be of a very high fineness, much above that of California and equal to that of Australia. The loss in melting was very small.

Mechanics of all kinds necessary for a new country, such as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, turners, etc., will do well in the gold regions. Several stores will probably be opened in the spring, at the towns already laid out. There will be found many excellent locations, and merchants will do well. Some persons could make money by establishing at the principal town, whatever that may be, a newspaper agency where the Eastern journals will be supplied. Miners are fond of papers, and an energetic man can make "his pile" in this way as well as by mining. The various express lines will bring them regularly, and the wholesale agents in New York will forward them. Pine is plentiful in the mountains. Saw-mills will pay, and those who get them there first will make a good speculation.

The evidence we have presented in the preceding pages show that a large portion of the country is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. The only difficulty appears to be in the supposed shortness of the seasons. This, we are inclined to think, will be found not very formidable. Mining alone never made a country rich. Some one must pay attention to other pursuits. We advise the farmers who go, to not content themselves with merely prospecting, making "their pile," and returning home to spend it, but, if they like the country, purchase land and go to work raising crops to supply the adventurous portion of the community. No man who looks at the position of this region will doubt its ultimate geographical and commercial importance. Go to the mines with the intention of becoming a citizen if you like, then striking out some permanent line of action. Adventurers do not add to the material wealth of either themselves or a country in the end.

In conclusion, we advise all who go to be temperate in their habits, avoid unnecessary exposure, and keep from the gambling and drinking saloon. The excitements have wrecked many a noble spirit. The life is animating enough, without the use of intoxicating drinks, and those who use it at home, will find that they can not do so with impunity in the exhilarating atmosphere of the mountains

PROPOSED TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

A bill is now before Congress, and reported upon favorably by the Committee on Territories, providing for a separate Territorial organization of the new gold fields. Several names are proposed; that of the introducer (Hon.

Schuyler Colfax) of the bill being *Colona*, while the committee favor *Jefferson*. The following are its proposed boundaries and dimensions:

The boundaries of the new Territory embrace the region between the 37th parallel of latitude on the south and the 42d on the north; between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the 103d parallel of longitude on the east; being about 300 miles in length and 200 or 250 miles in width. The greater part of this region now belongs to Kansas and Nebraska; but the new Territory will comprise a small part of New Mexico, north of the 37th parallel, and also the famous Middle Park of the Rocky Mountains, which now belongs to Utah. The other two parks will also be included, together with Bent's Fort, Fort Massachusetts, Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and all the gold diggings for 150 miles to the northward, the head waters of the Kansas, the Arkansas, of both forks of the Platte, of the Rio Grande, and, in the Middle Park, the head waters of Grand River, the principal branch of the Colorado of the Pacific. Its northern line is a little south of Fort Laramie, and the region around that station, with the gold diggings north of it—a few of which have been already discovered—will form the nucleus of another Territory hereafter.

If Colona should be organized with its proposed boundaries, the 37th parallel of latitude will be the continuous, unbroken southern boundary of Kansas, Colona, and Utah, stretching from the border of Missouri to that of California along a line of 1,500 miles, the longest unbroken boundary line in the Union, except the 49th parallel, which, for 1,800 miles, is the boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

Bridger's Pass, and the Cochetopa Pass, with the fertile San Luis valley, are within the new Territory. The frontier men, who are best acquainted with the mountain region, declare that between Bridger's Pass and the Cochetopa, there are a dozen passes practicable for railroads, though not convenient for wagons, because intersected by streams not easily passable without bridges.

Colona is in the line of the belt of new States which Col. Benton, five or six years ago, predicted would be formed between the Missouri River and California. The line of settlement is substantially as he predicted it would be, though a slight variation has been caused by the recent gold discoveries in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, which have swayed the tide of emigration a little to one side of its direct western march.

In the details of Mr. Colfax's bill, which, like all the organic acts of Territories, is necessarily very lengthy, there are several new features. The most conspicuous among them is one which relates to the Territorial officers. In the first instance, it provides that all these officers shall be appointed by the President when the Territory is organized. But at the October election of 1860 the qualified voters of the Territory are to elect their own Governor and Secretary for terms of two years each, leaving, however, the Federal Judiciary, the Marshal, and the Attorney to be appointed by the President, as is the case now in the various States in the Union. The concluding section of Mr. Colfax's bill prohibits slavery, peonage, and polygamy in the Territory. Slavery, of course, is negro slavery; peonage is white or Indian slavery—the slavery of the debtor to the creditor; and polygamy is the slavery of woman.

It is doubtful if the Territory will be organized the present session of Congress. Political considerations will doubtless prevent that; but, next winter, it would not be surprising to find this region asking for admission as a State. An emigration of 100,000 souls can reasonably be looked for during the present year.

SIGNIFICATION OF TERMS.

The names of the rivers, creeks, mountains, and passes In the West are, in general, a species of corrupted Spanish, French, or Indian, and are derived from the old Canadian *voyageurs* and Mexican traders in this region. We give the meaning of a few of the names in common use. *Fontaine qui Bouille*, Boiling Fountain; *Sangre di Christo* (pass and river), Blood of Christ; *Sierra*, saw. This term is applied to the mountains from the outlines of the peaks causing them to present the appearance of the teeth of a saw. *Sierra Madre*, Mother Mountain; *Sierra Mimbres*, Willow Mountain; *Sierra San Juan*, Mountains of St. John; *San Luis*, St. Louis; *Sierra La Plata*, Silver Mountain; *Cache*, derived from the French, signifies to bury—a common term among mountaineers, owing to their often burying articles that can not be carried; *Cache à la Poudre* Creek, Burying at the Powder Creek; *Pueblo*, pronounced *Poo-aye-blo*—Spanish for village. They are mostly occupied by the semi-civilized Indians. *Rio Grande del Norte*, Grand River of the North; *Colorado*, Red River. *Bayou* signifies an inlet, bay, or channel. It is applied to the parks or basins in the mountains where the rivers head in, and which are often of large extent.

MOUNTAIN PASSES.

We extract from a memorial presented to Congress in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad route, the following information relative to mountain "passes."

"In order to present this subject properly, we must be allowed to go back of the term itself for its explanation, and give its fixed and technical meaning; for to Western men, engaged in overland traffic, a 'pass' has a peculiar and restricted significance which must be understood.

"Our commerce is carried on principally in heavy wagons, carrying from two and a half to three tons each, and drawn by ten to twelve mules or oxen. This, too, is over a country where a road has never been constructed, a bridge built, or a hillside cut down to afford a track; and these wagons have not only to traverse the 'plains' thus, but they have also to cross the mountains thus. In order to cross our wagons, we are not solicitous as regards the greatest digressions in those mountain ranges; what we desire is a practicable *wagon way*, not cut up by deep ravines crossing those depressions, or interlocking in the 'gorges,' but an unbroken ascent that carries with it over the mountain the features of the plain below; and when this is found it is '*a pass.*' This peculiar formation is always at greater altitudes than that of the water-courses, over whose abrupt chasms our oxen and wagons can not pass, but which, in many instances, can be crossed by bridges of from ten to twenty feet span. There are numberless depressions of this latter character of no serious obstruction to the locomotive, much shorter and much lower in grade than any 'pass' known to be practicable for the passage of wagons, and can be found in all parts of the Rocky Mountains, and on any parallel."

The principal "passes" in the present gold regions are on the extreme north; the South Pass, over which the Salt Lake and California emigration passes; Coochatopa, Bridger, Goodale's, and a number of others, less known. Coochatopa was set down as impracticable, in consequence of the failure of Fremont's Expedition in '48-9. Gunnison and Fremont have both crossed it since, thus proving its practicability. Bridger was used in the Utah expedition by the army under Gen. Johnston. Fort Bridger is now occupied as a military post. Goodale's Pass is not a mere wagon road or depression of the mountain range, but a wide opening in the mountain, with water-courses flowing through rich meadows, and is crossed without any knowledge of the fact, save that gathered from observing the streams. The explorations which will be carried on this season will doubtless result in the discovery of other "passes" equally well adapted for the purpose of commerce and suitable for a railroad.

INDIAN TRIBES.

The principal tribes in the gold regions and on routes to the same, are the Cheyennes, Camanches, Pawnees, Sioux, Snake, Kioway, and Pah-Utahs. They are all nomadic in their habits, hunters and warriors, are the bravest of their race now left, and unless care is taken, difficulty will grow up between the grasping white settler and the Indian, embittered at seeing his last resting-place taken possession of. Gov. Denver, at the head of the Indian Department, suggests their location on Reservations. We do not believe this course will answer; some other and more enlightened policy must be adopted. We believe he claims that the United States have the right of "eminent doman" over the land contained in the gold regions; that is, the treaty with the tribes has vested the proprietorship in the General Government. Mineral lands are reserved from the squatter by the Department. The present pre-emption laws will not therefore apply to the gold-bearing districts. Regulations will doubtless be issued in regard to the working of claims, etc.

TENTS, ETC.

One of the most important things for men leading a pioneer life is to be well sheltered from the night miasma. The best form for portable tents or lodges is that of the Indian lodge. In the mountains, parties will move from place to place, while prospecting for the precious metal. A good, convenient, portable, and durable tent will be required. Such a one is found in what is known as the Sibley tent, invented by Major Sibley, U. S. A. The price is somewhat higher than the common tents, but small parties will find them cheapest in the end. They can be obtained at St. Louis and Leavenworth, where dépôts are established by the inventor; also at other towns in the Territory. At the close of this work we present some testimonials relative to its merits, and also an engraving of the tent.

NEW COUNTIES.

The last Territorial Legislature laid out five counties in the Kansas Gold Regions, under the names of Montana, Fremont, El Paso, Broderick, and Ora. Commissioners were appointed to temporarily locate county seats, define boundaries, and call elections.

TOOLS FOR MINING.

A long-handled shovel and a stout pick and pan are necessary; also a cradle and a long-tom are used. A miner's cradle is like a child's cradle, minus a foot-board, and the head rocker higher than the foot rocker, making an inclined plane. About twenty inches from the head a bar should be placed across the top of the cradle, on which the sieve is to rest. This is a box with a sheet-iron bottom, punched with holes half an inch in diameter. An apron or cloth must be arranged under the sieve, to incline toward the head. Nail a bar across the bottom of the cradle, about half way between the head and foot, and another a little lower, and the machine is complete A long-tom is simply a large trough, with an apparatus at the foot somewhat similar to the cradle.

We have now brought our readers to the close of this little work, and trust to have accomplished that which we aimed at doing, viz., presented a concise statement and a clear idea of the country we have written about. If so, we are satisfied and willing to leave the result of our labors in the hands of the public.

APPENDIX.

PRE-EMPTION LAWS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Under this head will be embraced all such information as can be of the least service to those interested in pre-emption rights. The laws are not given in detail, because they abound in useless repetitions and legal formulæ, which it would be only waste of time for the reader to grope through; but the "pith and marrow" of every important act will be found embodied in the copious extracts which are made, and in the annexed comprehensive synopsis. The forms of all documents which may be necessary to perfect the claims of settlers or their heirs are also included, together with instructions regarding the selection, entry, or purchase of land.

The "Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights" (approved Sept. 4th, 1841), which may be considered as the basis of all subsequent legislation, after nine sections of unessential preliminaries, has the following fundamental provisions:

"Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, of the law, and for the purpose of bringing the settler within its provisions, the land is to be construed as surveyed, when the requisite lines are run on the field and on the corners established by the deputy-surveyor.

No *assignments or transfers* of pre-emption rights can be recognized. The patents must issue to the claimants, in whose names alone all entries must be made.

Duplicate affidavits, such as the law requires, must be filed by persons claiming the benefits of this act, who are also to furnish proof, by one or more disinterested witnesses, of their coming within the primary requirements of the law.

Witnesses are to be first duly sworn or affirmed to speak the truth, and the whole truth, touching the subject of inquiry, by some officer competent to administer oaths and affirmations.

In case adverse claims shall be made to the same tract, each claimant must be notified of the time and place of taking testimony, and allowed the privilege of cross-examining the opposite witnesses, and of producing counter proof, which shall also be subject to cross-examination.

When, by reason of distance, sickness, or infirmity, the witnesses can not come before the Register of the land-office, the latter is authorized to receive their depositions; which must be, in all other respects, conformable to the within regulations.

The notice to adverse claimants should be in writing, and should be served in time to allow at least a day for every twenty miles the party may have to travel in going to the place of taking evidence. The proof, in all cases, should consist of a simple detail of facts merely, and not of statements in broad or general terms.

The witnesses must state, if the pre-emptor be the "head of a family," the facts which constitute him such, whether a husband having a wife and children, or a widower, or an unmarried person under twenty-one years of age, having a family either of relatives or others depending upon him, or hired persons, or slaves.

All the facts respecting the settlement in person, inhabitancy or personal residence, *the time of commencement*, the manner and extent of continuance, as well as those showing the apparent objects, should be stated. The proof filed by every claimant must show the time of the commencement of the settlement, the *date* being all-important for the purpose of determining in all cases whether the settlement was made within the proper time; and in those where the declaratory statement is required, whether such statement was filed in due season, and the entry made within the legal period after the settlement. It must be stated that the claimant made the settlement on the land in person; that he has erected a dwelling upon the land; that the claimant lived in it, and made it his home, etc. Should the land officer decide against a claimant, he may appeal to the Commissioner of the Land-Office at Washington.

The affidavit of the claimant in reference to the *fact of settlement*, etc., is not required. The *only* affidavit required of the claimant is that prescribed by the 13th section of the act. No entry must be permitted until this affidavit is taken. Duplicates thereof must be signed by the claimant, and the fact of the oath being taken must be certified by the Register or Receiver administering it: one copy to be filed in the Register's office, and the other to be transmitted to the Land-Office at Washington.

TRACTS LIABLE TO ENTRY.

First. A regular quarter-section, notwithstanding its quantity may be a few acres more or less than 160, or a quarter-section, which, though fractional in quantity by as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A.D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby authorized to enter with the Register of the land-office for the district in which said land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding 160, or a quarter-section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of 320 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation, to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; no sections of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement; no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture; and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. And so much of the proviso of the act of 22d of June, 1838, or any order of the President of the United States, as directs certain reservations to be made in favor of certain claims under the treaty of Dancing-rabbit Creek, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any title to any tract of land secured in virtue of said treaty.

"Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter-section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such persons shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior] of the United States.

"Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior], who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services, to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured, prior to the issuing of the patent, shall be null and void.

"Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated (who are hereby authorized to administer the same), that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of 320 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land-office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land-Office; either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

"Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make the proof and payment, and file the affidavit required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales as aforesaid.

"SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper districts a written statement,* describing the lands settled upon, and de-

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* The following is the form of the statement required for cases where, at the date of the law, the land claimed was subject to private entry.

I, A. B., of ——, being [the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, as the case may be] a citizen of the United States [or having filed my declaration to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws, as the case may be], have, since the first day of June, 1840, to wit, on the —— day ——, A.D., 185-, settled and improved the —— quarter-section number ——, in township number ——, of range number ——, in the district of lands subject to sale at the land-office at ——, and containing —— acres, which land *was subject to private entry at the passage* of the act of 4th of September, 1841; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, A.D., 185-.
(Signed) A. B.
In presence of C. D.

The form for cases where the land claimed shall have been rendered subject to private entry since the date of the law, is as follows:

I, A. B., of ——, being [the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, as the case may be] a citizen of the United States [or having filed my declaration to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws, as the case may be], did, on the —— day of ——, A.D. 185-, settle and improve the —— quarter of section number ——, in township number ——, of range numclaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and where it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit,* and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as

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ber ——, in the district of lands subject to sale at the land-office at ——, and containing —— acres, which land *has been rendered subject to private entry since* the passage of the act of 4th of September, 1841, but prior to my settlement thereon; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, A.D. 185-.

(Signed) A. B.

In presence of C. D.

The Affidavit required of pre-emption claimants must be in the following form:

I, A. B., claiming the right of pre-emption under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841, to the —— quarter of section number ——, of township number ——, of range number ——, subject to sale at ——, do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that I have never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that I am not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor have I settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to my own exclusive use or benefit; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever by which the title which I may acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except myself. (Signed) A. B.

I, C. D., Register [or E. F., Receiver] of the land-office at ——, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me, this —— day of ——, A.D. 185-.

(Signed) C. D., Register, or
E. F., Receiver.

aforesaid, or shall fail to make such affidavit, proof, and payment, within twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser."

SYNOPSIS AND RECAPITULATION.

Only one person on a quarter-section is protected by this this law, and that is the one who made the *first settlement*, provided he shall have conformed to the other provisions of the law. Where a claim is disputed, the question of priority will in all cases be decided by the land agent, from which an appeal may be taken to the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington; and upon the receipt of his decision by the land-agent, the entry can be made by the person in whose favor it may be.

A person who has once *availed himself* of the provisions of this act, can not, at any future period, or at any other land-office, acquire another right under it.

No person who is the proprietor of 320 *acres* of land in any State or Territory of the United States, is entitled to the benefits of this act.

No person who shall *quit or abandon his residence* on his *own land* to reside on the public land in the *same* State or Territory, is entitled to the benefits of this act. The Register at each land-office will require of every claimant satisfactory proof that he had not left his "own land in the same State or Territory," to make the settlement by virtue of which he claims a right under this act.

No pre-emption right exists by reason of a settlement on, and inhabitancy of, a tract, unless at the date of such settlement the Indian title thereto had been extinguished and the land surveyed by the United States.

The approval of the plat is the evidence of the legality of the survey; but in accordance with the spirit and intent the passage of a navigable stream through the same, is still bounded by regular sectional and quarter-sectional lines.

Second. A fractional section, containing not over 160 acres, or any tract being a detached or anomalous survey made pursuant to law, and not exceeding said quantity.

Third. Two adjoining half-quarter-sections (in all cases to be separated by a north and south line, except on the north side of townships, where the surveys are so made as to throw the excess or deficiency on the north and west sides of the township) of the regular quarters mentioned in the first designation; or two adjoining eighty-acre subdivisions of the irregular quarters found on the north and west sides of townships where more than two such subdivisions exist or the excess may render them necessary, provided in the latter case the aggregate quantity does not exceed 160 acres.

Fourth. Two half-quarter or eighty-acre subdivisions of a fractional or broken section, adjoining each other, the aggregate quantity not exceeding 160 acres.

Fifth. A regular half-quarter and an adjoining fractional section, or an adjoining half-quarter subdivision of a fractional section, the aggregate quantity not exceeding 160 acres.

Sixth. If the pre-emptor should not wish to enter the quantity of 160 acres, he may enter a single half quarter-section (made by a north and south line), or an eighty-acre subdivision of a fractional section.

Seventh. One or more adjoining forty-acre lots may be entered, the aggregate not exceeding 160 acres.

Eighth. A regular half-quarter, a half-quarter subdivision, or a fractional section, may each be taken, with one or more forty-acre subdivisions lying adjoining, the aggregate not exceeding 160 acres.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND EXEMPTED.

First. Lands included in any reservation by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, and lands reserved for salines and for other purposes.

Second. Lands reserved for the support of schools.

Third. Lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act.

Fourth. Sections of land reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement.

Fifth. Sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town.

Sixth. Every portion of the public lands which has been sected as a site for a city or town.

Seventh. Every parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not agriculture.

Eighth. All lands on which are situated any known salines or mines.

LANDS SUBJECT TO PRIVATE ENTRY,

At the time of the settlement thereon, can not be entered by the settler under the law, unless he shall file a declaratory statement, such as the 15th section of the act requires, and in due time produce the necessary proof of his right, and make the affidavit required by the law.

Where such settler, instead of entering the land, as he might, at private entry, elects to enter the same under the provisions of the law of 4th September, 1841 (whereby he obtains a year's time from the date of the settlement to make the payment), he is bound to comply with *all* the requirements of that law. A failure to do so, in regard to any of these requirements, renders the land subject to the entry "of any *other* purchaser." Instances have transpired where persons filed the declaratory statement as required, without any improvements having been made, merely with a view of keeping the land from being entered by any other person for a year, intending near the expiration of that time to abandon their pretended pre-emption claim, and enter the same at *private entry*. The consummation of all such cases must be prevented by the land-agent, who is authorized to exact a rigid compliance with all the provisions of the law, as above directed.

A claimant is bound to prove his right to, and enter, *all* the land embraced by his declaratory statement, if liable to the operation of the act.

Declaratory statements are required *only* "for land subject to private entry" at the time of settlement, and they will not be received, if presented for any other land; nor were they under this law received for forty-acre lots, unless they were "residuary" lots—such minor subdivisions, with the exception of residuary[*] tracts, not being liable to its operation; but by the act of May 8, 1846, forty-acre tracts, whether of "offered" or "unoffered" land, were rendered subject to pre-emption. The law of September 4, 1841, provides only for settlements made *since* 1st June, 1840. Where, therefore, parties have made settlements *prior* to that time, and have not availed themselves of the privileges of the pre-emption act of 1st

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[*] Where an entry has been made of one forty-acre lot *of a legal eighty-acre subdivision*, in virtue of the act of 5th April, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," the *contiguous* forty-acre lot of such legal subdivision is called the residuary quarter-quarter."

June, 1840, their own neglect has deprived them of any right of pre-emption founded on such settlements.

CONFIRMATORY ACT.

The act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, entitled "An act to confirm the sale of public lands in certain cases," contains the following declaration, viz.: "That the act of 4th September, 1841, entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights,' shall be so construed as not to confer on any one a right of pre-emption by reason of a settlement made on a tract heretofore sold under a prior pre-emption law, or at private entry, when such prior pre-emption or entry has not been confirmed by the General Land-Office, on account of any alleged defect therein, and when such tract has passed into the hands of an innocent and *bona fide* purchaser.

"No entry will therefore be permitted, by virtue of the act of 4th September, 1841, of any tract of land sold prior to 26th August of that year, whether by pre-emption or private entry, where such entry has been rejected by the General Land-Office; provided the land so purchased has, prior to that time," passed into the hands of an innocent *bona fide* purchaser."

All transfers or assignments to third persons are presumed to be to "innocent and *bona fide* purchasers," unless the contrary is shown by satisfactory evidence.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS REPEALED.

We append an Act to repeal a part of the act entitled "An Act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," approved April 5th, 1832, and for other purposes—approved May 8, 1846:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-*

to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1844; that he was not, at the time of his death, the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States; that he did not settle upon and improve the above tract of land on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit: and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he might have acquired from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself.

(Signed) A. B., Executor [or administrator,
or one of the heirs of C. D., as the case may be].

I, E. F., Register [or G. H., Receiver] of the land-office at ——, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me, this —— day of ——, A.D. 185–.

(Signed) E. F., Register, or G. H., Receiver.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SETTLERS.

It is necessary to go to the land-office of the district in which the lands intended for entry are located, and of these there are at least nine in the State, each representin several counties. Small township maps, showing all th vacant or unentered lands, up to the time of application may generally be obtained at any of the offices; but thes will be found of little service without the aid of some on familiar with the mode of government surveys, who mus be employed not merely to designate the township, range or section, but also the "metes and bounds" of each, whicl it will be almost impossible to ascertain without such aid Having made his selection, the settler must apply to th land-office to have it recorded; the Register will furnish certificate of application, which must be presented to th Receiver, to whom payment for the land is to be made, either in specie, Virginia land-script, or by land-warrant and who will give a duplicate receipt for the same. Although a year or two may intervene before a patent is received from government, this receipt will be an ampl guarantee for the legal sale and conveyance of the land, and at the same time warrant the holder in making whatever improvements may be desirable.

"In all the new States and Territories, the lands which are owned by the general government are surveyed and sold under one general system. The government price of land is $1 25 per acre. The system of surveys is of great accuracy and beauty. *Meridian* lines are established and surveyed in a line due north from some given point—generally from some important water-course. These are intersected at right angles with a *base* line. On the meridians, the 'townships' are numbered north and south from the *base* lines; and on the *base* lines 'ranges,' east or west of the meridian. Township lines are then run at a distance of six miles parallel to the meridian and base lines. Each township contains an area of 36 square miles; each square mile is termed a section, and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, as the following diagram will illustrate:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16*	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

"When surveyed, the lands are offered at public auction, but can not be sold for less than $1 25 per acre. That portion not sold is subject to private entry at any time, for the above price, payable in cash at the time of entry."

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* Section 16 in each township is set apart for schools.

sembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the second proviso to the act entitled 'An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands,' approved April 5th, 1832, which is as follows, viz: 'That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half quarter-section of land under this act in quarter quarter-sections in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case unless he intends it for cultivation or for the use of his improvement. And the person making application to make an entry under this act shall file his or her affidavit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior] may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit, and not in trust for another,' shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and all entries, selections, or locations of lands now suspended in the General Land-Office, because made contrary to the restrictions in this proviso, shall be, and they are hereby, confirmed, provided they are in all other respects fair and regular."

BLANK FORMS,

For the use of those who prefer preparing their own legal papers, are often of particular value. Those previously given, and those which follow, comprise all that will generally be required. The first is the Form of a Declaratory Statement for cases where the land is not subject to private entry:

I, A. B., of ——, being [the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, as the case may be, a citizen of the United States, or having filed my declaration to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, as the case may be] did, on the —— day of ——, A.D. 185 , settle and improve the —— quarter of section number ——, in township number —— of range number ——, in the district of lands subject to sale at the land-office at ——, and containing —— acres, which land has not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said track of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th Sept., 1841.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, A.D. 185–.

(Signed) A. B.

In presence of C. D.

The following is the Form of an Affidavit to be filed in cases where the settler shall have died before proving up and entering his claim:

I, A. B., [executor of the estate of C. D., or administrator of the estate of C. D., or one of the heirs of C. D., aged —— years, as the case may be], do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that the said C. D., to the best of my knowledge and belief, entered upon the —— quarter of section number ——, of township number —— of range number ——, subject to sale at ——, in his own right, and exclusively for his own use and benefit; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any contract or agreement, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatever, by which the title to the land which he might have acquired from the government of the United States, by virtue of said settlement, under the law of 22d June, 1838, [or 1st June, 1840, as the case may be], should inure to the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land, or the title which he might have acquired to the same, to any other person or persons whatever at any subsequent time.

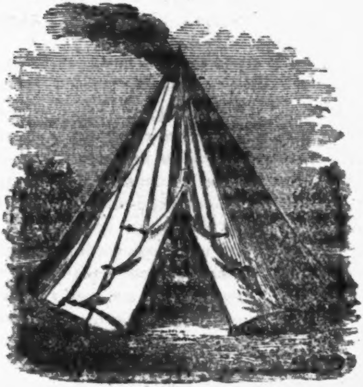
A. B., Executor of the estate of C. D.,
[or administrator of the estate of C. D., or one of the heirs of C. D., as the case may be].

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of ——, A.D. 185–.

E. F., Register, or
G. H., Receiver, or I. K., Justice of the Peace.

The Form of another Affidavit, to be used in similar cases to the preceding, must close our analysis of the Preemption Laws, and their documentary adjuncts:

I, A. B. [executor of the estate of C. D., or administrator of the estate of C. D., or one of the heirs of C. D., aged —— years, as the case may be], do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said C. D., who was a settler on the —— quarter of section number ——, of township number —— of range number ——, subject to sale at ——, has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and



THE SIBLEY TENT

Is so indispensable to the health and comfort of emigrants, as to form an essential part of a book leading the way into our Far West. The testimonials of the army officers who wintered in Utah show conclusively a grand desideratum has been added to nomadic life. Even Bridger, the mountaineer of twenty years' experience, is enthusiastic in its praise ; and the medical corps of Gen. Johnson's army attribute to the use of this tent the entire absence of all those diseases incident to camp life in severe weather. A single winter's experience secured its adoption in our army. We understand a good supply has been sent to St. Louis, Leavenworth, and other starting-points for the mines, and that orders given to W. E. Jones, agent and manufacturer, in Newark, N. J., will be promptly attended to.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO. having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their CELEBRATED FAMILY MACHINES, with all the recent improvements, have reduced their prices, and offer for sale

A NEW STYLE MACHINE.

Price $50—Hemmer $5 extra.

It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They

Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch

in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which

A Child of Ten Years

may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upward of

Fifteen Hundred Stitches a Minute,

and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of

One Cent an Hour.

Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States who will permit the drudgery of hand-sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?

Offices of Exhibition and Sale.—495 BROADWAY, New York; 18 SUMMER STREET, Boston; 730 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia; 187 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore; 58 WEST FOURTH ST., Cincinnati.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

TOLEDO, WABASH & GREAT WESTERN

RAILROAD LINE,

Carrying the Great U. S. Express and Mail.

This Road is now open to Quincy, which, with its connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, forms one grand unbroken railroad line from Toledo to the Missouri River.

It is the shortest, most direct, and expeditious route to Fort Wayne, Peru, Logansport, Lafayette, Attica, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Louisville, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Naples, St Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans, Quincy, St. Joseph, and the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, Kansas, and Nebraska.

To persons destined for the gold mines, we would particularly recommend this to be the quickest and most desirable route.

Baggage checked through to St. Joseph, and no charge for handling.

A Sleeping Car is attached to each night train upon this line.

CONNECTIONS.

Two Daily Express Trains leave Union Dépôt, Toledo, "upon the arrival of trains from the East," making the following direct and reliable connections:

At Fort Wayne, with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.
" Peru, with the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad.
" Logansport, with the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.
" Lafayette, with the Lafayette and Indianapolis and New Albany and Salem railroads.
" Tolono and Decatur, with the Illinois Central Railroad, for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points north.
" Springfield, with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, for St. Louis and Jefferson City.
" St. Louis, with steamers on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, for all points north and south.
" Quincy, with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for St. Joseph, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the principal Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices East, and at the Company's Ticket Office, Union Dépôt, Toledo.

GEORGE H. BURROWS, General Superintendent.
G. W. BARTLETT, General Ticket Agent.

Kansas and Nebraska Gold Mines.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD,

THE

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

FROM

THE EASTERN STATES

TO

PIKE'S PEAK AND CHERRY CREEK,

VIA

CHICAGO OR TOLEDO,

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH.

Trains leave Daily, connecting with Great Western Railroad for the West.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

For Tickets apply to

L. MILLIS, Agent,

5 State Street, Boston;

W. FLOWERS, Agent,

22 West Market Square, Bangor;

And at the Dépôts of the Grand Trunk, Androscoggin and Kennebec, Vermont Central, and connecting Railroads.

THOMAS E. BLACKWELL, Managing Director,

Montreal, Canada.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS

RAILROAD LINE.

The Most Direct Route to St. Louis, Kansas, Pike's Peak, and the Gold Region.

Two Daily Express Trains each way between Terre Haute and St. Louis, carrying the U. S. Mails.

THIS Road is now in fine condition, and offers increased facilities to Travelers between the East and West. It is thoroughly equipped in every respect, and forms one of the shortest routes between New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis; making close connections with the *Illinois Central Railroad* at *Mattoon* and *Pana*, and at *Terre Haute* with *Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad* for *Indianapolis.* *At St. Louis*, travelers can find reliable and speedy communications to all points North and South on the *Mississippi River*, and also to all points on the Missouri River, including Kansas and Nebraska, Pike's Peak, and the Gold Region.

No Route can offer superior inducements to this between the East and West for speed and comfort to travelers.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be obtained at all the principal Railroad and Steamboat Offices East, and at the Company's Offices at St. Louis and Terre Haute.

JAMES A. RAYNOR SUPERINTENDENT.

ANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD.

Shortest, Quickest, and Most Desirable

ROUTE

TO

PIKE'S PEAK

AND THE

GOLD MINES.

TRAINS leave Hannibal, on the Mississippi River, each morning on he arrival of the Packet from St. Louis, connecting at St. Joseph vith a line of boats for Nebraska City, and for Atchison and Leavenworth, from which places stages leave daily for Lawrence, Topeka, nd Lecompton.

This is the only all Railroad route between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and is at least two days quicker than any other line.

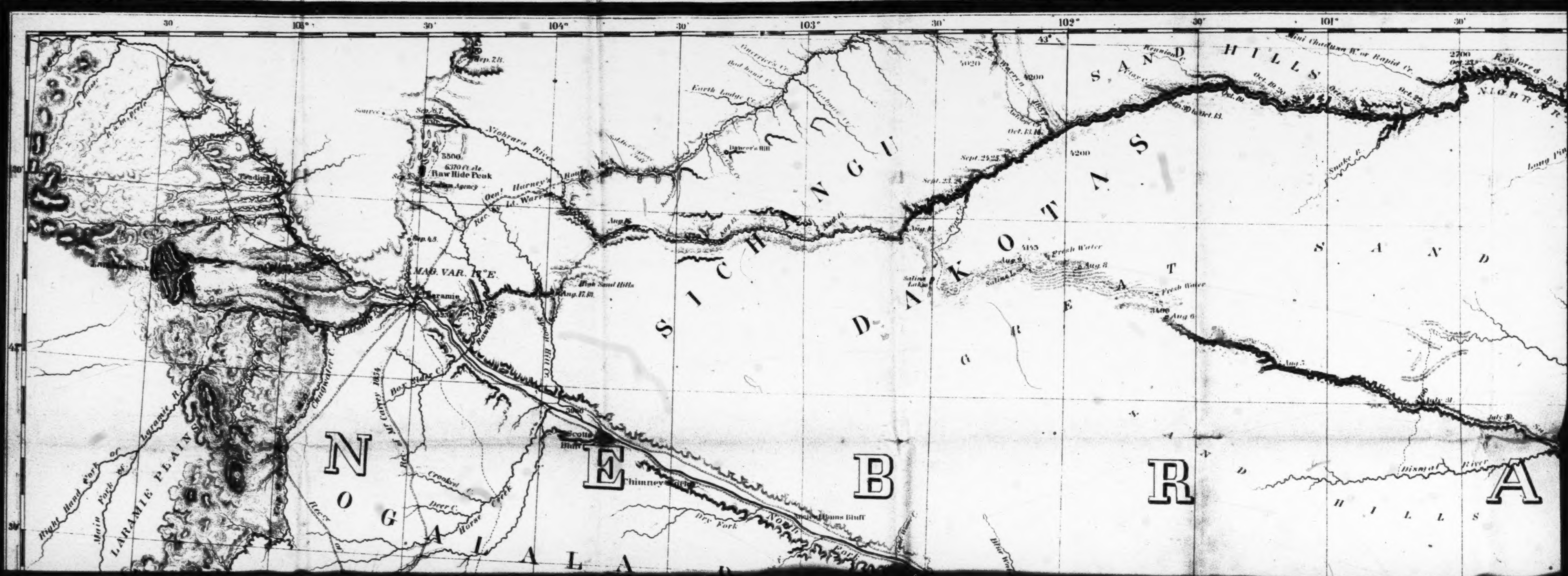
Travelers bound for Pike's Peak, or any part of Kansas or Nebraska, will find this, in all respects, the most desirable route either from Chicago, *via* Quincy, or from Cincinnati, *via* St. Louis and Hannibal o St. Joseph.

It will be seen by the Table of Distances that St. Joseph is, by the rdinarily traveled routes, by far the nearest point (except Nebraska City) on the Missouri River to the Gold Mines, and emigrants will ind at St. Joseph every facility for procuring the necessary outfit.

The Great Western Salt Lake Mail leaves St. Joseph for Utah and California weekly.

JOSIAH HUNT, Superintendent.

P. B. GROAT, General Ticket Agent.



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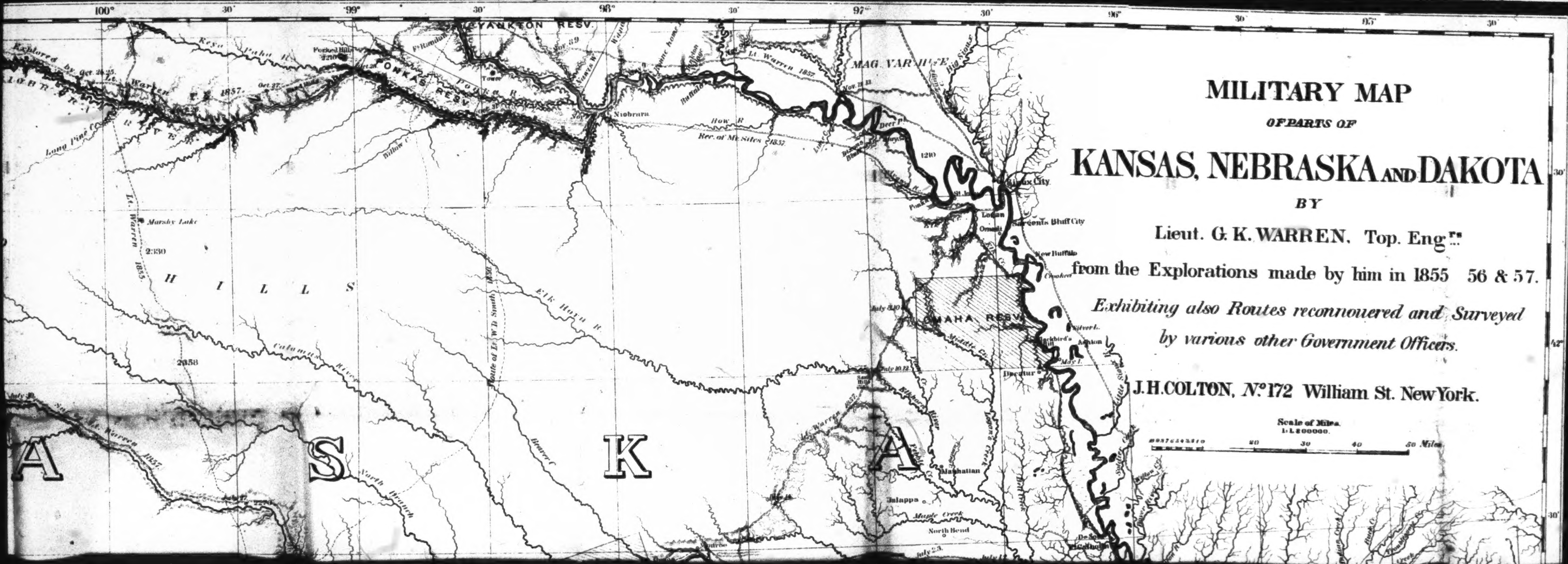
Raw Hide Peak
Indian Agency
Trading H.
Gen'l Harney's Route
Rec. by Lt. Warren
Sep. 4.5.
MAG. VAR. 15°E.
Laramie
Laramie R.
Rawhide
High Sand Hills
Aug. 17.18.
Spoon Hill C.
Chugwater C.
Box Elder C.
Rec. of Mr Carrey 1854
Laramie R.
Right Hand Fork of Laramie R.
Main Fork of
LARAMIE PLAINS
Crooked C.
Deer C.
Horse Creek
3900
Scotts Bluff
Chimney Rock
Dry Fork
North Fork
Ancient Ruins Bluff
Blue Water
Warrior's Cr.
Bad hand Cr.
Earth Lodge Cr.
E. Lodge Cr.
Dancer's Hill
Aug. 16.
Aug. 15.
Aug. 14.
Aug. 11.
SICHANGU
DAKOTAS
5020
Lt. Warren 1857
4200
Oct. 13.14.
Sept. 24.25.
Sept. 23.24.
Reunion C.
SAND HILLS
Oct. 19.20.
Oct. 19.
Oct. 13.
Oct. 21.
Oct. 22.
Mini Chaduza R. or Rapid Cr.
2700
Oct. 23.
Explored by
NIOBRARA R.
Snake R.
Long Pine
4145
Fresh Water
Aug. 9.
Aug. 8.
Saline L.
Saline Lake
Fresh Water
3400
Aug. 6.
Aug. 5.
July 31.
July 29.
GREAT SAND HILLS
SAND
Dismal River
NEBRASKA
OGALALA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YANKTON RESV.
PONKAS RESV.
OMAHA RESV.
Keya Paha R.
Ponca R.
Forked Hill
Niobrara
Long Pine Cr.
Marshy Lake
H I L L S
Elk Horn R.
Calamus River
Beaver C.
North Branch
Bow R.
Sioux City
Logan
Omadi
Sargents Bluff City
New Buffalo
Crooked
Silver L.
Blackbird's Hill
Ashton
Decatur
Manhattan
Jalappa
Maple Creek
North Bend
De Soto
Big Sioux
Little Sioux R.
Soldier Creek
MAG. VAR. 11½ E
Lt. Warren 1857
Lt. Warren 1855
Route of Lt. W. D. Smith 1856
A
S
K
A
30'
42°
30'

MILITARY MAP

OF PARTS OF

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA

BY

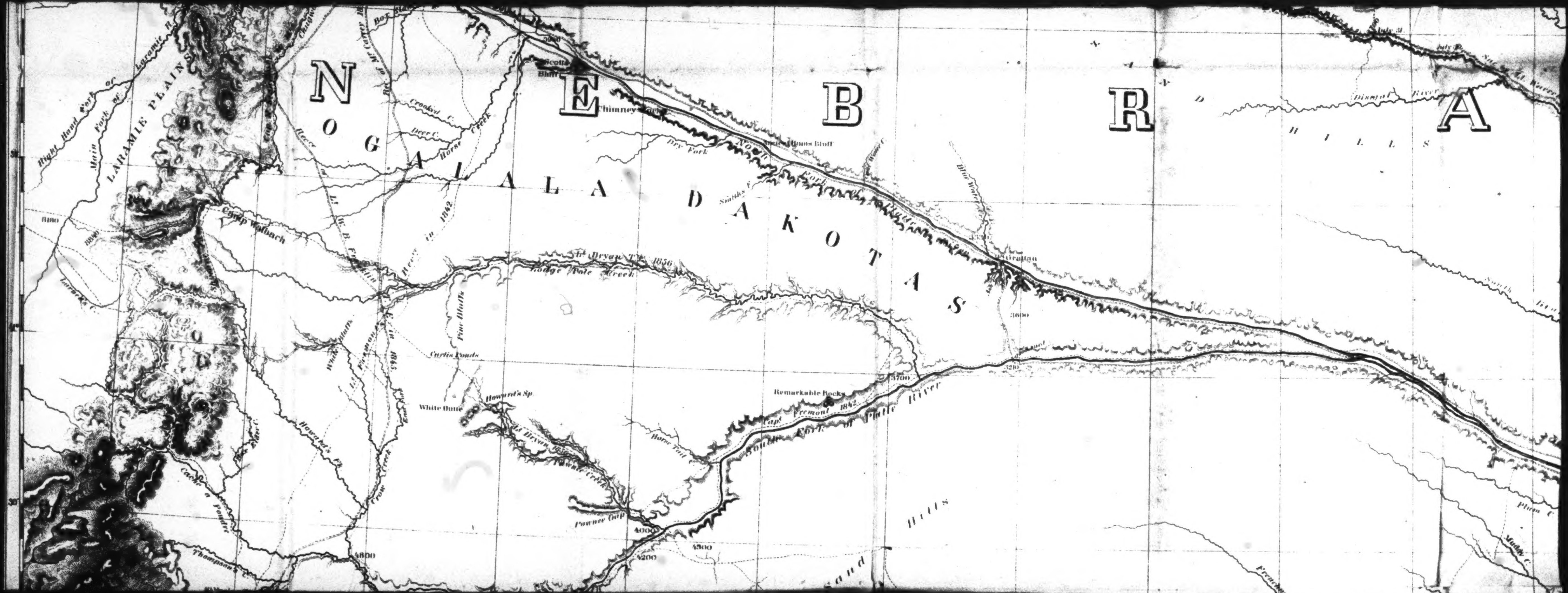
Lieut. G. K. WARREN, Top. Engrs.

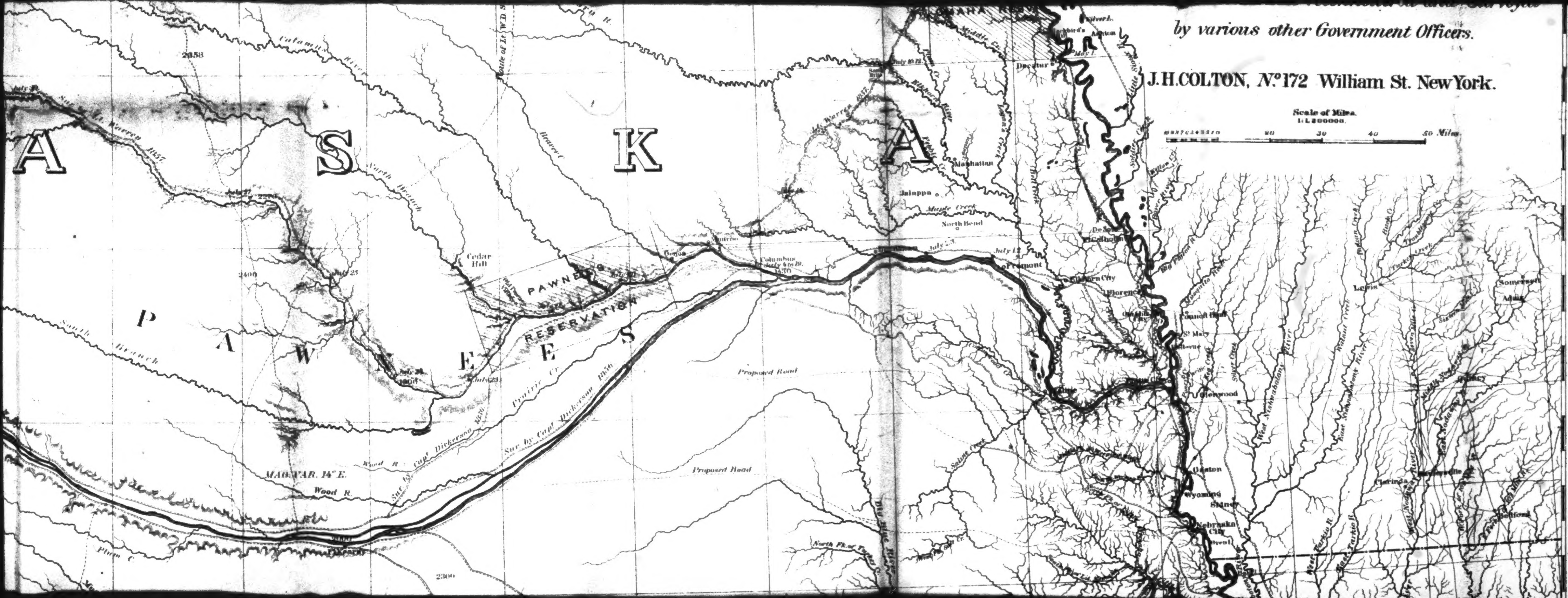
from the Explorations made by him in 1855 56 & 57.

Exhibiting also Routes reconnouered and Surveyed by various other Government Officers.

J.H.COLTON, No. 172 William St. New York.

Scale of Miles.
1:1.200000.

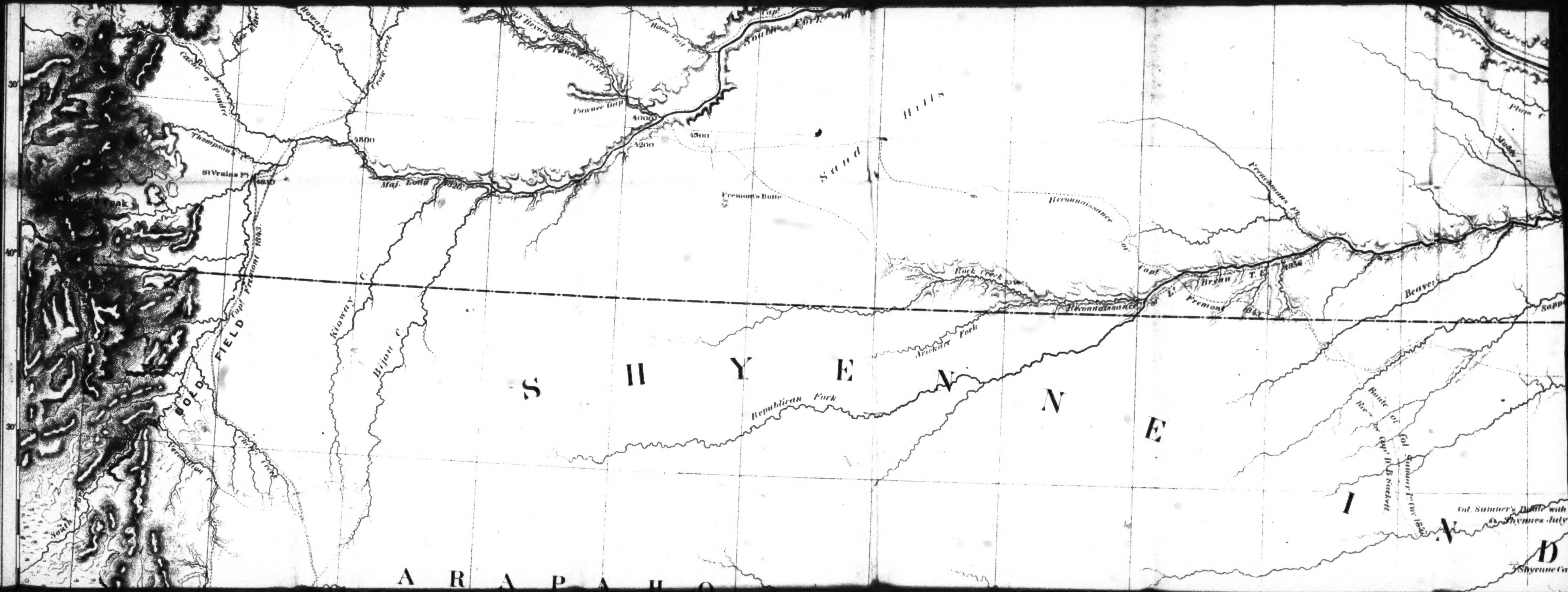

NEBRASKA
OGALALA DAKOTAS
SAND HILLS
Sand Hills
LARAMIE PLAINS
Right Hand Fork or Main Fork of Laramie R.
Laramie's C.
Chugwater
Box Elder
Br. of McCarty's
Crooked C.
Deer C.
Horse Creek
Scotts Bluff
Chimney Rock
Dry Fork
North Fork of Platte
Smiths C.
Blue Water C.
Ft. Grattan
Camp Walbach
Lt. W. B. Franklin
Route in 1842
Lt. Bryan T.R. 1856
Lodge Pole Creek
Pine Bluffs
Curtis Ponds
White Bluffs
Lt. Fremont
in 1843
Howard's Sp.
White Butte
Howard's Fk.
Crow Creek
Lt. Bryan
Pawnee Creek
Pawnee Gap
Horse Tail C.
Cache a Poudre
Thompson's C.
Remarkable Rocks
Capt. Fremont 1842
South Fork of Platte River
Dismal River
South Fork
Plum C.
Muddy C.
Frenchman
8180
8880
3930
3330
3600
3700
3210
4000
4200
4500
4800
30'

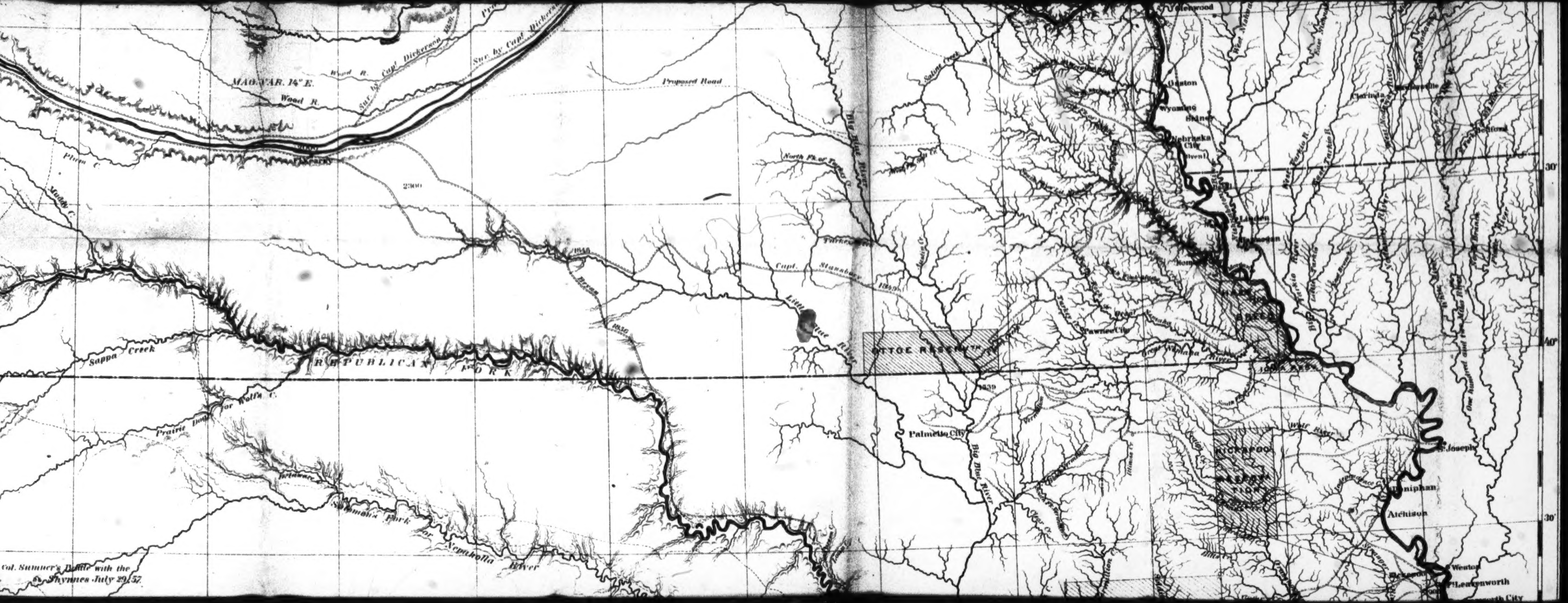


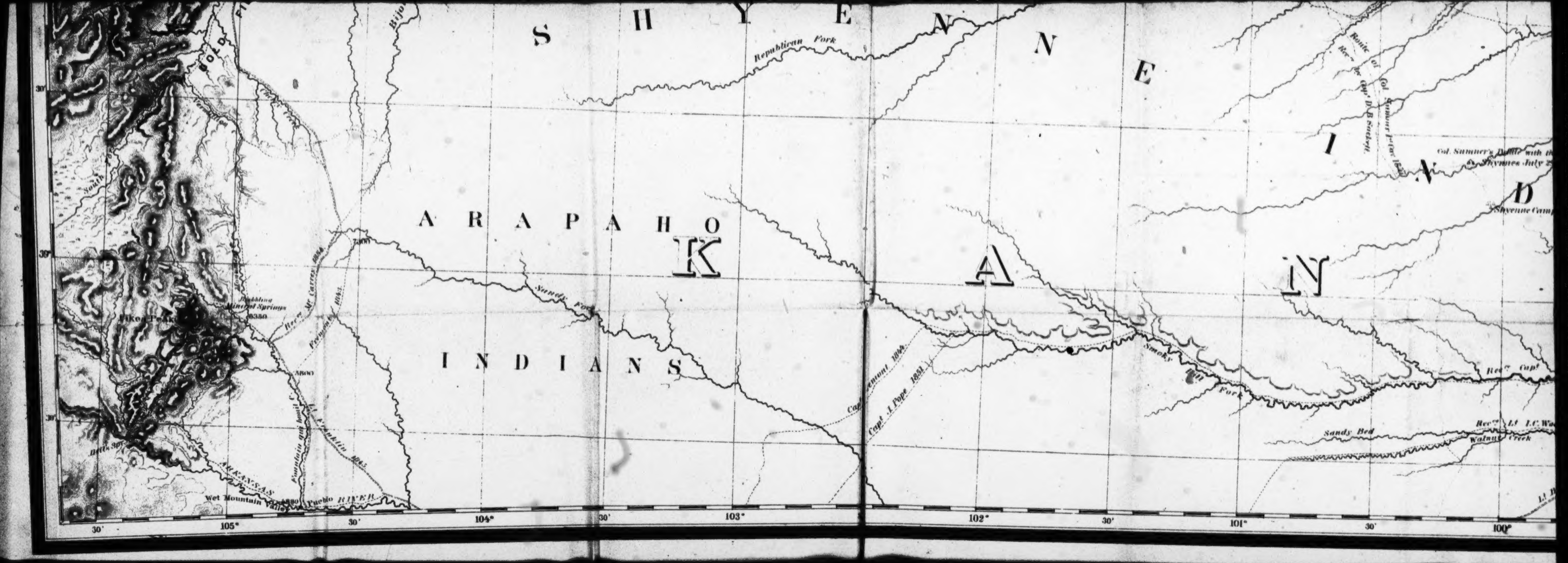
by various other Government Officers.

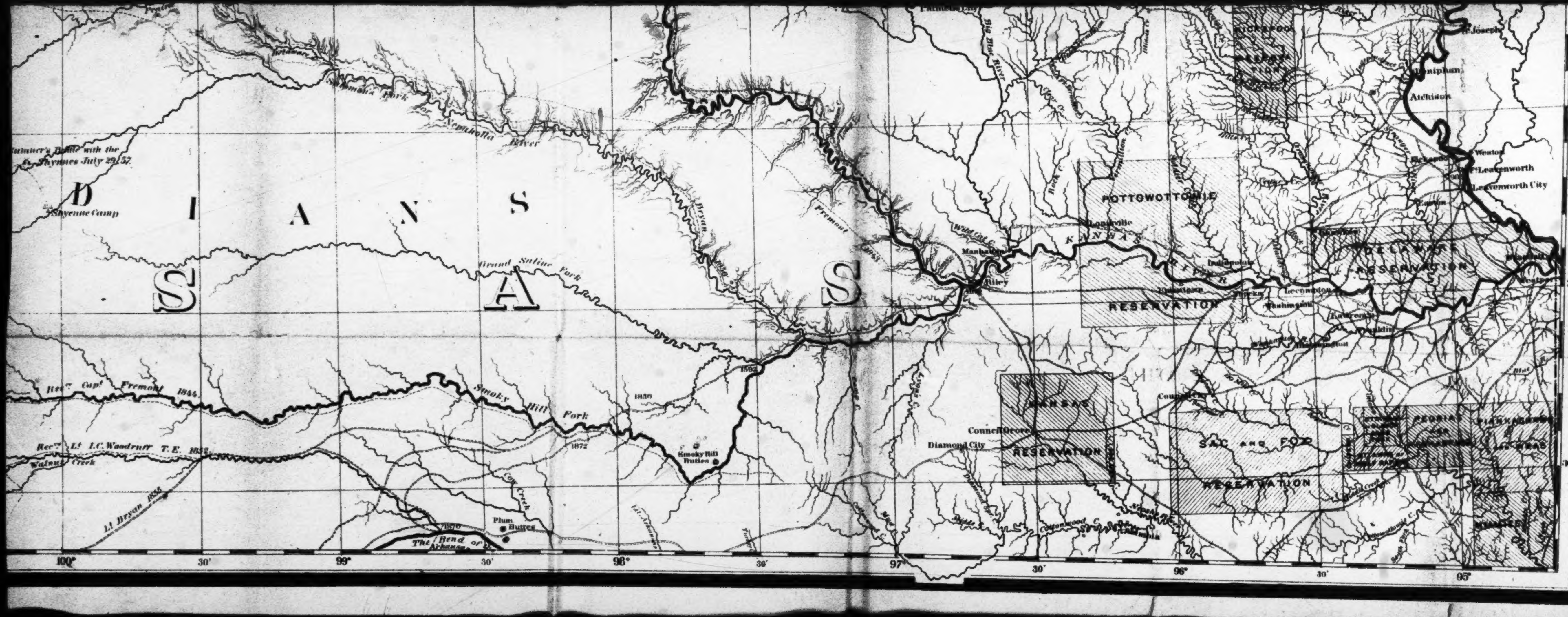
J. H. COLTON, No. 172 William St. New York.

A S K A
PAWNEES
PAWNEES RESERVATION
Scale of Miles.
20
30
40
50 Miles.
MAG. VAR. 14° E.
Calamus River
North Branch
South Branch
Beaver C.
Wood R.
Prairie Cr.
Sur. by Capt. Dickerson 1856
Lt. Warren 1857
Proposed Road
Cedar Hill
Genoa
Monroe
Columbus
Fremont
North Bend
Maple Creek
Jalappa
Manhattan
Decatur
Elkhorn City
Florence
Omaha
Council Bluffs
De Soto
St. Mary
Glenwood
Gaston
Wyoming
Sidney
Nebraska City
Lewis
Quincy
Clarinda
Bedford
Somerset
Big Blue River
Salt Creek
North Fk. of Platte
West Nishnabotna River
East Nishnabotna River
Walnut Creek
Nodaway River
Kearny
2058
2400
2300
42°
41°
30'


30'
40°
30'
Howard's Fk.
Crow Creek
Cache a Poudre
Thompson's C.
St Vrains Ft.
Peak
Lt Bryan 1856
Pawnee Creek
Pawnee Gap
Horse Tail C.
South Fork of
4000
4200
4300
4800
Maj. Long 1820
Capt. Fremont 1843
GOLD FIELD
Kioway C.
Bijou C.
Cherry Creek
Vermillion
South
Sand Hills
Fremont's Butte
Reconnaissance of Capt. Fremont 1843
Reconnaissance of Lt. Bryan T. E. 1856
Rock creek
Frenchmans Fk.
Plum C.
Muddy C.
Beaver
Sappa
Arickare Fork
Republican Fork
Route of Col. Sumner 1st Cav. 1857
Rec. by Capt. D. B. Sackett
Col. Sumner's Battle with the Shyennes July
Shyenne Ca
S H Y E N N E
I N D
A R A P A H O


MAG. VAR. 14° E.
Wood R.
Wood R.
Sur. by Capt. Dickerson
Sur. by Capt. Dickerson
Plum C.
Muddy C.
Ft. Kearny
2300
Proposed Road
North Fk. or Turkey C.
Big Blue River
Saline Creek
Fairbury
Capt. Stansbury 1849
Little Blue River
1846
1836
Sappa Creek
REPUBLICAN FORK
Prairie Dog or Wolf's C.
Solomon's Fork or Nepaholla River
Col. Sumner's Battle with the Cheyennes July 29, 57.
OTTOE RESERVN.
1839
Palmetto City
Big Blue River
Vermillion
Glenwood
Ouston
Wyoming
Sidney
Nebraska City
West Nishnabotna
East Nishnabotna
Clarinda
Maryville
West Tarkio R.
East Tarkio R.
Nodaway River
Linden
Tarkio River
Big Tarkio
Little Tarkio
Pawnee City
Great Nemaha River
HALF BREED
IOWA RESN.
Wolf River
KICKAPOO RESERVATION
St. Joseph
Doniphan
Atchison
Independence C.
Stranger
Weston
Ft. Leavenworth
Leavenworth City
One hundred and two Mile River
Platte River
40°
30'
30'


S H Y E N N E
I N D
A R A P A H O
I N D I A N S
K A N
Republican Fork
GOLD
Bijou
South
Pikes Peak
Bubbling Mineral Springs
6350
7300
5800
4880
Rec. Mr Carter 1844
Fremont 1843
Lt Franklin 1845
Fountain qui bouit C.
Wet Mountain Valley
Pueblo
ARKANSAS RIVER
Sandy Fork
Smoky Hill Fork
Capt Fremont 1844
Capt J. Pope 1851
Route of Col. Sumner's Party 1857
Rec. by Capt D. B. Sackett
Col. Sumner's Battle with the Shyennes July 29
Shyenne Camp
Rec. Capt
Sandy Bed
Walnut Creek
Rec. Lt I. C. W
Lt B
30'
105°
104°
103°
102°
101°
100°



Sumner's Battle with the Shyennes July 29 '57
Shyenne Camp
D I A N S
S A S
Solomon's Fork or Nepaholla River
Grand Saline Fork
Bryan
Fremont
Rec^d Capt. Fremont 1844
Smoky Hill Fork
Rec^d Lt. I.C. Woodruff T.E. 1852
Walnut Creek
Lt. Bryan 1856
Cow Creek
Plum Buttes
The Bend of the Arkansas
1872
1850
1592
Smoky Hill Buttes
Lyons C.
Big Blue River
Rock C.
Vermillion C.
Wild Cat C.
Manhattan
Riley
Louisville
KANSAS RIVER
POTTOWOTTOMIE RESERVATION
Indianola
Topeka
Lecompton
Washington
Lawrence
Franklin
KICKAPOO RESERVATION
St. Joseph
Doniphan
Atchison
Stranger Cr.
Weston
Ft. Leavenworth
Leavenworth City
DELAWARE RESERVATION
KANSAS RESERVATION
Council Grove
Diamond City
Cottonwood C.
Neosho River
SAC AND FOX RESERVATION
PEORIA
PIANKESHAW
Blue
Osage
30'
39°
100°
99°
98°
97°
96°
95°